The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4881. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Progress of the Insurrection in Candia.

The Turks Defeated in Several Sanguinary Engagements.

The Cession of Candia to Greece Urged by the Great Powers.

England Taking Measures to Prevent the Rinderpest.

Services at Berlin in Memory of the Late Gov. Wright.

Progress of the War in South America.

The Allies Decline the Mediation of the United States.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Two Desperate Battles—The Turks Badly Beaten.

LONDON, Friday, May 17.

Dispatches have been received from Athens which state that two sanguinary battles have taken place recently in Candia, in both of which the Turkish commander, OMAR PASHA, was badly beaten. His loss in both engagements is computed at three thousand.

The Great Powers of Europe have again united in a petition to the Sublime Porte to cede the Island of Crete to the Greek Government.

PRUSSIA.

Services in Memory of the Late Gov. Wright.

BERLIN, FRIDAY, May 17—Evening.

A meeting of Americans was held in this city to-day, in honor of the memory of the late United States Minister, Gov. WRIGHT. Over a hundred persons were present, and Mr. FAY presided.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, delivered a eulogy, and a series of appropriate resolutions were passed.

ENGLAND.

Preventive Measures Against the Cattle Plague.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—Evening.

Orders have been issued in Council for the prevention or restriction of the ravages of the rinderpest, which has again made its appearance, and prevails in some of the counties of England.

HUNGARY.

An Important Imperial Decree.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 17.

An Imperial decree has been promulgated favoring the Protestant inhabitants of Hungary.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Mediation of the United States Rejected by the Allies.

LISBON, Friday, May 17.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. The South American news is important. President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, had accepted the mediation proffered by the United States Government, through its Minister, Mr. WASHBURNE, and would immediately send an envoy to Washington. The Allies, on the other hand, had not accepted the American plan, and it was doubtful whether they would do so at all.

There had been no further fighting between the contending armies.

The revolt in the district of Mendoza, Argentine Republic, was assuming still more alarming proportions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—Noon.

The regular weekly returns from the Bank of England show that the bullion in that institution has increased £174,000 sterling.

The Money market opens quiet and steady. Consols for money are quiet at 92¼.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

Erie Railway shares	42
Illinois Central Railway shares	76¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾

A dispatch from Frankfort states that United States Bonds closed in that city last evening at 77⅜.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—2 P. M.

The Money market is firmer, and Consols have advanced ⅛ since the opening. They are now quoted at 92⅜ for money.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—Evening.

The Money market is quiet. Consols close at 92¼.

United States Securities closed as follows:

Illinois Central Shares	76¾
Erie Shares	42¼
Five-twenty Bonds	72½

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 17—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅝.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 17—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular for this week reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening at 180,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales were for exportation, and 8,000 bales for speculation. The total stock in port and on shipboard at present is estimated at 826,000 bales, of which 457 000 bales are of American growth.

The Cotton market to-day is firmer at 11¼d. for Middling Uplands and 11¾d. for Middling Orleans. It is thought the sales to-day will reach fully 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn, 41s. 6d.; Wheat, 13s. 9d. for Western Red and 14s. 6d. for California White; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Barley, 4s. 9d.; Peas, 43s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet; Pork 77s. 6d., Beef 125s., Bacon 39s., Lard 52s., Cheese 68s.

PRODUCE—Ashes 34s., Tallow 43s. 9d., Resin 7s. for Common and 13s. for Fine, Spirits Turpentine 35s. 3d. Petroleum 11d. for Spirits and 1s. 3d. for Refined, Clover Seed 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 17—2 P. M.

There is no change in the Cotton market.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—Noon.

Sugar 24s. 3d., Linseed 65s. for Calcutta, Linseed Cake £9 15s.; Iron 53s.; Oils quiet at £39 10s. for Linseed, £131 for Sperm and £39 for Whale.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—2 P. M.

Sugar steady at 24s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Friday, May 17—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm at 11¼ for Middling Upland, and 11¾ for Middling Orleans. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are not favorable, telegrams from that city reporting goods and yarns dull, and prices tending down.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Oats have declined 1d. ₩ bushel, and are now quoted at 3s. 6d. Peas have declined 1s., and closed at 42s. 6d. ₩ 504 ℔. for Canadian. The other articles of the Breadstuffs market are without alteration.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet, and generally without change. Lard, however, has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 51s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE.—The market for American and other produce, both here and at London, is quiet and without material alteration. Ashes have declined 6d., and are now salable at 33s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Pots. Iron has advanced to 53s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 17—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Prices still declining; sales of standard White at 42 francs 25 centimes ₩ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, May 17—2 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, May 8, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, May 17.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. KERR, from Portland, May 4, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17.

BUSINESS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee continued its investigation into the affairs of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad to-day, but arrived at no final conclusion. It seems that two parties claim to have bought charters from the original corporation, which was headed by Gen. FREMONT, and that the party which bought last, and which is now in possession, have expended about $8,000,000 in the construction of the road. The party which bought first now claim that they are entitled to the franchises of the corporation. The evidence elicited thus far has been very voluminous, and will be of more than ordinary interest when made public, as it inculpates several prominent lobbyists in transactions which are not at all creditable to them.

Gen. BURTON arrived yesterday in obedience to a summons to appear before the Committee for examination. He was subpœnaed at the instance of the anti-impeachers, and his testimony will undoubtedly be favorable to the President. It should be understood that the Committee is not making an *ex parte* investigation, but is taking rebutting testimony, and long arguments have occurred during its sessions on points of law growing out of objection on the part of Mr. ELDRIDGE as to the reception of evidence. Gov. BOUTWELL, and other members of the Committee, have hired rooms and made preparations to remain here during most of the Summer. It is not probable that all of the members will remain here all the while, but it is certain that the Committee has plenty of work before it to detain it for several months, as they have not only the impeachment and railroad investigations to make, but they are also required by a resolution of the House to examine into the constitutionality of the present government of the State of Maryland.

The impeachment investigation will be recommenced on Monday, and Gen. BURTON will probably be the first witness called. An informal examination of two more of BAKER's detectives was made to-day.

OPINION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The long-expected opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY regarding the extent of the disfranchising clause of the Military Reconstruction Act, was read and will be made public next week. It will be sent through the Adjutant-General's office to the District Commanders in the South, and through the medium of the Associated Press for the information of the public generally.

A CANADIAN COMMISSION.

A Commission from the High Court of Chancery at Toronto is here taking the depositions of witnesses in the Postage Stamp case, the particulars of which have been heretofore published. It will be remembered that the steamer *Electric Spark*, in 1863, was captured by a rebel privateer. Among other plunder was $10,000 worth of postage stamps. These passed into the hands of Canadian parties who attempted to dispose of them. Our Government found it out and sued the holders to recover the property. The holders resist on the ground that under the act of June 17, 1862, these stamps were issued by the Treasury Department as money, and having passed into the hands of innocent third parties, the Government cannot now recover. Treasurer SPINNER was examined on this point to-day, the solicitors desiring to know from him whether the Department had ever interpreted the law in the literal sense of its phraseology. Depositions are also being taken in London at the present time.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO PRUSSIA.

The President to-day appointed Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT Minister to Prussia, to succeed Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, deceased.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

The Brazilian Minister, EUNCILLOO DE AZAMBUJA, in company with Secretary SEWARD, called on the President to-day, and took formal leave, he being about to leave this country, having been appointed to a European Court, which, in the etiquette of monarchical Governments, is considered a promotion. His successor has not yet been appointed.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON, who succeeds Gen. HOOKER in command of the Department of the Lakes, arrived here this morning. He will assume his new command on the 1st of June.

Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announces that the state of his health will compel him to abandon his position, and he will retire from the Department on the 1st of June.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not accepted his resignation, but will probably do so, as Mr. CHANDLER finds the necessity for retiring imperative.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17.

LATER FROM FORT BUFORD.

The following was received at Gen. GRANT's headquarters to-day:

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16.

To the Adjutant-General:

Since my telegram of this morning I have heard from Col. RANKIN of date March 31. He says no further hostility against his post has been attempted by the Sioux, although he has not been enabled to forward the mail from Jan. 17 to March 31. On examining the envelope I find all the communications must have left Fort Buford the same day. They bear the same post mark, namely, Fort Rice, April 20. Col. RANKIN says he received March 30 the first official communication since Jan. 15.

(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN DAKOTAH.

A discovery of gold in the bluffs bordering the Missouri River, in Yankton, Dakotah, has been reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It is stated that parties familiar with gold countries assert that the strata in which the gold is found is similar in every respect to other mining regions. Further investigations will be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the precious metal exists in quantities sufficient for working it.

RECALL OF THE MINISTER FROM BRAZIL.

The Counselor JOAQUIN MARIA NASCENTES DE AZAMBUJA, who has for some time most acceptably represented in the United States the Imperial Government of Brazil, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his letter of recall to the President yesterday, upon which occasion he delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT: His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, my august Sovereign, has been pleased to intrust me with a new mission in South America; and in consequence of this change in my diplomatic career, I have the honor to deliver into your hands the Imperial letter which puts an end to my mission in the United States. I deeply regret to leave this country, where I had the good fortune of enjoying your benevolence, the esteem and consideration of your Government, and the sympathies of the American people. My only thought during my mission has been to bind more closely together and to render more intimate the existing relations between the United States and Brazil.

I am persuaded that inasmuch as it has been in my power, I have met the hopes of my Sovereign, as well as the expressions you honored me with at the reception of my credentials.

The country is advancing rapidly in the way of progress and civilization, as evinced by the most important and recent acts of its policy. My successor will have the opportunity of initiating his mission under such happy auspices.

Please, Mr. President, to accept the assurances of all my respect and thanks, and of my earnest and heartfelt wishes for the prosperity and greatness of the United States of North America.

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. DE AZAMBUJA: Your official intercouse with this Government has been, in all respects, courteous, just and honorable; I regret, therefore, that it is so soon to be brought to an end. I trust that you will be successful and happy in the new and interesting field in which you are henceforth to be employed. Your Government will be advised on a proper occasion of the sentiments which I have thus expressed. In the meantime, you are at liberty to communicate to the Emperor of Brazil my sincere congratulations upon the important changes of domestic policy which he has inaugurated. It has always been apparent that civilization could not be successfully extended or perfected throughout South America, so long as the Amazon and its arms were bound with political fetters; nor could the foundations of industry, art and free government be completely established while slavery was maintained in the Brazilian Empire. By now giving free play to the material and moral forces of society in Brazil, the Emperor has become not only eminent among statesmen but prominent among the benefactors of mankind. The present condition of the American States is hopeful. Arbitrary forms of Government have generally disappeared from the continent, and the nations are organized under free, or at least liberal, Constitutions. Colonial restraints upon commerce have passed away altogether, or been essentially modified. Slavery henceforth retires from the continent back to the Old World, whence in an unhappy hour it came. Certainly our American States have in these respects "departed from evil" and begun "to do good." If now they can learn that in all cases reason is a better and more effective agent for organizing and regulating political societies than military force, they may be soon expected to "seek peace and pursue it."

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO BERLIN.

The President to-day appointed GEORGE BANCROFT, of New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Berlin, *vice* JOSEPH A. WRIGHT deceased.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States, during the Term just closed, disposed of two hundred cases, leaving two hundred and fifty cases on the docket. All admiralty cases argued were decided. It is a matter of comment that the Court recognized Texas as a State in the Union, by allowing an injunction to restrain the payment of certain bonds alleged to have been fraudulently obtained during the rebellion, from that State.

The Justices, who were equally divided on the motion to amend the Mississippi Bill, are Chase, Wayne, Nelson, Clifford, Swan, Miller, Davis and Field. These compose the Court, with the exception of Judge GRIER, who left Washington yesterday before the meeting of the Court.

As both the Georgia and the Mississippi injunction cases have been dismissed, the subpœnas issued against Gens. GRANT, POPE and ORD, and Secretary STANTON, now fail, of course, to be of effect.

EXAMINERS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed the following named gentlemen as a Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy at Annapolis during the examination on the 20th of May: Hon. Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island, Hon. A. G. Rice of Massachusetts, Hon. G. V. Fox of New-Hampshire, Hon. W. A. Darling of New-York, Rev. William Salter of Iowa, Wm. S. C. Whittemore, Esq., of Connecticut, Rear-Admiral G. T. Pearson, Commanders D. B. Ridgely, John C. Howell, Surgeon N. Pinkney, Paymaster J. W. Hambleton and Chief-Engineer Roberts.

NO QUARANTINE AT NASSAU.

United States Consul KIRKPATRICK, under date of Nassau, N. P., April 27, 1867, thus writes to the Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have felt it my duty to apprise the Health Officer at New-York of the necessity of examining with great care the vessels from this port. Vessels have arrived here without having been subjected to any quarantine whatever; and coming from sickly ports, one of them—Her Majesty's ship-of-war *Steady*, from Jamaica, having had several cases of yellow fever on board after leaving Jamaica. Another arrived from St. Thomas, having lost at that port both master and mate. Yet both of these vessels came right into the harbor and remained, and were both holding communication with the shore for some time. They have now left. Last week one or more cases of small-pox were found on board one of the French gunboats in the harbor. The patients were taken out of her, but were placed on another vessel in the same harbor. I have not heard of either of these diseases spreading as yet; there appears to be no pains taken, however, to prevent it. The only vessels that have quarantined for the last eight months were two unfortunate American vessels from Wilmington, N. C., having only swamp fever on board, deemed not contagious. They were promptly sent to quarantine. So you will perceive that there is neither impartiality nor protection. If this state of things is continued, we shall have another season of yellow fever, and if it does not reach the American shores it will be fortunate. At this moment there are not many strangers here for fever to feed upon. I submit to your judgment whether it requires any further publicity.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Major C. G. WHITING, Third Cavalry, has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding-General of the Department of Washington. Brevet Col. HENRY GOODFELLOW, Judge-Advocate, has been ordered to report to Gen. ORD. Brevet Col. A. C. M. PENNINGTON directed to await orders at West Point. Second Lieut. HENRY BACON, Twenty-third Infantry, ordered to join his regiment at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory. The order directing Capt. C. F. BARSLOW to report to the Quartermaster-General has been revoked. Second Lieut. JOHN BODAMER, Tenth Cavalry; C. H. LEONARD, Thirty-first Infantry, and First Lieut. T. A. BOICE, Ninth Cavalry, granted twenty days' delay in joining their regiments. Brevet Lieut.-Col. POMEROY, Twentieth Infantry, and Second Lieut. T. H. ROBINSON, Third Cavalry, granted thirty days' delay. First Lieut. D. H. WHEELER, First Artillery, granted twenty days' extension of leave.

Sailing of the Steamship Melita from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 16.

The British steamship *Melita*, which arrived at Norfolk a few days ago, sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 559 bales of cotton, 11,790 bushels of corn, and tobacco and naval stores.

The *Melita* was loaded with dispatch, and an increasing interest in the direct trade movement is being manifested by the merchants of the city, and the value of importation as well as exportation is likely to witness a proportionate increase during the present season.

The steamer *Delaware* succeeds the *Melita*, and will load in Norfolk during next week. A portion of the cargo of the schooner *S. A. Green*, from New-York bound to Norfolk, and wrecked on Suttlam's Beach, N. J., has arrived at Norfolk per the schooner *Congress*, in a damaged condition.

Large shipments of early vegetables are now being daily made from Norfolk to Philadelphia and New-York markets.

The steamer *Laura* arrived here yesterday, for a harbor, from Wilmington, Del., and sailed this morning for New-Orleans.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Virginia—Operations of the Liberals.

The steamship *Virginia*, Capt. DEAKEN, from Vera Cruz and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Virginia* brings from Vera Crus the following

SPECIE LIST:

F. Probst & Co.	$7,900	Fuentes & Co.	820
Echeverria & Co.	300	Victor & Duchwitz	1,400
A. C. Rossne & Co.	700	Hargous & Co.	2,000
Molier & Pheband	4,000		
Total			$17,120

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN, the purser, for the following interesting information:

Left Vera Cruz April 4, 1867—P. M. The siege still continues with but little activity on either side. Vera Cruz is now well fortified. The Liberals have but few guns, and hopes are entertained by the besieged that the yellow fever season, which is now coming on shortly, will drive many of the Liberals away. The only man-of-war the Imperialists have is the small iron screw steamship *Tabasco*, which mounts but four guns of light calibre. A report is current that the Liberals have a strong gunboat, the *McCulloch*, at Tampico, which will soon be armed and blockade the port of Vera Cruz. On our downward trip we arrived at Sisal on the afternoon of the 25th, and on the afternoon of the 26th it was taken by a dash of the Liberals 400 strong. On our departure from there, homeward bound, May 7, it was still in possession of the Liberals, though they hourly expected a small fleet of seven vessels with eight guns, to attack them, viz.: The steamship *Neptunio* of about 100 tons with two guns, three schooners with three guns, and three coast *Canoas* with three guns. On account of this state of affairs and as the weather was rough with no lighters in port the *Virginia* has brought back to New-York the cargo she took in that port for Sisal. From the interior of Mexico there is no reliable news to report. The *Virginia* brought on to Havana some twenty passengers, brought up to the ship from Boca del Rio, (in possession of the Liberals,) by the boats of the English man-of-war *Jason*. From these passengers it is understood that the commander of the American gunboat *Tacony* refused to send his boats ashore to take off the Americans who wished to leave the country. For this I cannot vouch. All I do know is that the English boats brought them up. An American officer accompanied the English boats on their second trip to Boca del Rio to make arrangements for them. The Liberals did not allow any one to enter the city, and this was the reason that these persons had to come on board in the manner stated. The Americans on board were greatly dissatisfied with the American gunboat. MAX is supposed to be still at Queretaro. Mexico is said to be partly in possession of the Liberals.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Commercial Bank of New-Orleans Suspended—Carrying of Firearms Prohibited.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 17.

The Commercial Bank suspended this morning. JACOB BARKER pledges his real estate, with the annual rental, $15,000, to cover the liabilities of the bank.

An order was issued this morning by Gen. SHERIDAN, prohibiting the carrying of firearms by any person except those authorized. Offenders will be subject to trial and punishment by a Military Commission.

The meeting last night addressed by Senator WILSON was quiet and orderly, though the military was under arms in readiness to quell any disturbance.

The three-days festival of the firemen begins to-day at the fair ground for the benefit of widows and orphans.

The Riotous Proceedings in New-Orleans—Action of the Military Authorities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 17.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphed yesterday to Gen. HARTSUFF from Galveston to issue an order forbidding all persons in this city from carrying firearms. He also telegraphed as follows: "Let the firemen's festival go on." Hold troops in readiness to suppress a riot if necessary, keeping the Custom-house as your base of operations, and if necessary call on the naval commander to place his ships opposite the foot of Canal-street."

The foregoing instructions are to be carried out, on the supposition that trouble in the city is anticipated.

Gen. MOWER addressed the rioters yesterday, when two hundred passed his headquarters on their way to the new Basin, brandishing clubs and threatening to lynch the conductors there. He said: "If you feel yourselves wronged, you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it; but if you take this thing into your own hands, you may lose what rights you already possess. If you go on with this rioting, by the eternal God I will throw grape and canister into you. Now, disperse, and go to your homes, or to your work." The mob immediately dispersed.

There was a small affair of a like character to-day, being an attempt on the part of the mob to prevent others from working. The police made several arrests.

The military was reviewed to-day, and a gunboat has been ordered in front of the city. All is quiet.

Negroes Threatening Confiscation in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 17.

The *Whig* to-day says the negroes in the neighborhood of Carbon Hill Pits, have rendered the land proprietors and other citizens uneasy by their threats of confiscation in accordance with their idea of the legislation of Congress.

Those who are threatened with violence have appealed to Gen. SCHOFIELD for protection.

A telegram to the *Dispatch* from Staunton announces the election by the Episcopal Convention of Rev. FRANCIS M. WHITTLE, of Louisville, Ky., as Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

The stables of ABRAHAM WARWICK, near this city, were burned, with 19 mules, last night.

Jefferson Davis Expected at Montreal, Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, May 17.

A dispatch from Montreal says: Apartments have been reserved at St. Lawrence Hall for JEFFERSON DAVIS and family, who are expected there to-morrow.

Southern refugees residing here intend to invite him to visit this city.

OTTOWA, C. W., Friday May 17.

The Medical Council, which has been holding its annual meeting here for the past week adjourned last night. Business of much importance to the profession was transacted. The right of Homeopathists and Eclectics who profess to have the legal qualifications to demand registration is to be tested in the Courts.

Parliament is to be petitioned to pass an act to prevent the publication of immoral and indecent advertisements in public papers in this Province, and prohibit the circulation through any channel of pamphlets of a similar character.

Speech of Emerson Etheridge and Col. Stokes at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, May 17.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Conservative candidate for Governor, spoke in the Court-house Square this morning to an audience of about ten thousand persons, including many ladies. He was very bitter against Gov. BROWNLOW, and showed the corruptions by which his party sought to retain power. He was followed by Gen. W. B. STOKES, who defended Gov. BROWNLOW and the Radical Party with great warmth. He said Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN were Radicals, and they conducted the present Reconstruction Law. Both speakers admitted that the rebels who fought were quietly attending to their domestic duties and cared nothing for politics. All passed off very quietly.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly was employed to-day in hearing reports from Committees on Foreign and Home Missions. Ten o'clock Monday, is set apart for the consideration of the question of uniting with the Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the various Committees were appointed, after which the report of the joint Committee of Old and New School Churches on the subject of reunion was read and referred to a select Committee of seven.

VIRGINIA.

A Foolish Move—Foolish Men—A New Phase—John Minor Botts Attempts a Rescue—The Radicals will not be Rescued.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

It is sufficiently well known in this State, whatever may be the information beyond its limits, that the late so-called Republican Convention held in this city was remarkable chiefly for the very small calibre of the men who controlled it, and the very great exertion that they made that the Convention should render itself and the cause that it represented as contemptible as possible, and the success that attended their efforts to thoroughly alienate from it the respect of all elements except the dregs of social life and the charlatans of politics. HUNNICUT and HAWXHURST and UNDERWOOD are scarcely the kind of men to engineer a party into public confidence and respect, yet these and a few others of their coterie resolutely repelled the aid and coöperation of all respectable Republicans in the State, very justly fearing that if these should take part in the movement they would swiftly and inevitably lose the control and find their natural place in utter nothingness. HUNNICUT *et al.* saw this danger clearly enough, and played their cards with an adroitness often found in small gamblers to avoid it, and they succeeded by the simple expedient of making themselves and their Convention and party so contemptible that no Virginian of character would have anything to do with either. The operation looked to a bystander like a hari-kari, but the Hunnicuts thought otherwise. They relied upon the negro vote, and deluded by false statistics, thought the blacks in the majority in the cities of the State, beyond which their limited vision did not reach. Therefore they set to work to inflame the blacks against the whites, and how well they have succeeded my last two letters abundantly show, although I did not by any means exhaust the evidence at hand of the lawless turbulence so fast becoming the rule among the negroes of this city. HUNNICUT—and I use the name only as the type of the class for the sake of brevity—would rule or ruin, and saw with delight that he had got rid of dangerous rivals, and that BOTTS, SEGAR, CHANDLER, HUGHES, RIVES, and all the other men of character and influence, who would have given both to the new party, were as little likely to have anything to do with it as they were to become part of the Copperhead-rebel party. They were left out in the cold, and it was imagined that after a time they would be forced by the current of events into the Hunnicut ranks. This is a fate these gentlemen will resolutely strive against, and use every expedient to avoid.

As the case now stands, the Republican Party of the State, as organized at the Hunnicut Convention on the 17th of April, is in a hopeless minority in the State, and can be certain of the support only of the demoralized blacks and the demoralizing whites. The disfranchising clause of the Military Bill will cut off so very few of the former voters that it is hardly an element worthy of consideration, and hence there is ground for the boasts that the Copperhead-rebel Party—as BOTTS calls them; Conservative Party, as they call themselves—will sweep the State by an immense majority at the approaching election of a Convention to make a constitution for the State under the Military Bill. Not only is there ground for the boast, but it is very certain that it will be accomplished, and thus hand over the offices of the State to the old Democratic hierarchy for years to come.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS sees all this very clearly, and he also sees that it can be averted by such a reorganization of the Republican Party of the State, as will bring to it the influence of a large and powerful class; and as a first step to this end he has prepared the following

CIRCULAR.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, May 8, 1867.

I am daily importuned from various quarters to take some step to bring the Union men of the entire State together, in general meeting, that we may have a full and perfect organization for the elections soon to take place; whilst one here and there inquires whether it would not be well to rest satisfied with what has already been done by the gathering in Richmond on the 17th of last month, others declare that, if we go into the election under that organization we shall not carry half the Union votes of the State.

It is undeniably true that the rebel press has succeeded in creating a strong prejudice against a portion of our voting population whose coöperation with us is essential to our success, and that prejudice unfortunately is not confined to the rebels; it is participated in by many of our own people. I think very much, and I hope all of it is unfounded, for if the Saviour of mankind were upon earth, and opposed their organization, they would exhibit the same degree of intolerance, intemperance, and violence that they now do to all those who would deprive them of power; and whilst any division they may be able to create in our ranks is an element of strength to them, it must prove, as all will agree, most unprofitable and disastrous to us. It is not necessary, nor is it to be expected that I or any other can be required to agree in all things with all others who will unite with us at the polls.

Under this state of things, I have come to the conclusion that it is indispensable we should have a general meeting of our friends, when it is to be hoped, all our difficulties and dissensions may be harmonized; regarding the late Richmond meeting merely as a preliminary meeting it may have done much that will prove beneficial—and wherever we can with propriety indorse what it has done, we will permit no petty jealousy to interfere with an indorsement of its action; but we must do much that was left undone by that meeting: We must enlarge the committees, remove the objection to their local and sectional character, by extending them over the whole State, appoint local committees for earnest work, &c., &c., and especially to bring all into one general harmonious whole, under no sectional or partial but thorough organization of the whole State.

In the call that I have prepared, I have purposely excluded from this our preliminary consultation all discordant elements; I have been careful to recognize ourselves as members of the great National Union Republican Party of the United States for several manifest, and, to my mind, substantial reasons:

1. There are but two parties in the country—to wit, the Republican Party and the Copperhead rebel Party—and we must attach ourselves to the one or the other, and he who is not prepared to vote with the Republican Party is prepared to vote with the other; and no man with a thimble full of brains would think, at a time like this, of getting up a third party, except to distract our counsels and thus secure the ultimate success of the rebels and their sympathizers. Let me pray you, guard yourselves against all such efforts, and let me call your attention to those who propose it.

2. As all are now, on the surface, avowed Union men, not to have made the call thus specific would have been to invite all into our councils, when, perhaps, not one true Union man in ten would have been able to obtain a place in the meeting, but would have found the seats all occupied by those who have ever been determined to control or ruin.

3. Because the masses of the colored voters, upon whom we rely for aid, have everywhere recognized themselves as of that party: and to have omitted this recognition ourselves would have placed us in a false position with the many to please the few, and to some extent to cut ourselves loose from them and leave them in doubt as to our true position.

We must determine right away, without further loss of time, whether we will act in this great emergency, in which the political and social future of every Union man in the State is so inextricably interwoven for the future, or whether we will fold our arms, do nothing, and go into the election without general concert, without organization, with one portion of our voters full of prejudice against and hostility to another portion, when entire unanimity is so indispensable to success, and thus subject ourselves to overwhelming defeat, mortification and political degradation forever.

I beseech you, throw not away from you the opportunity now offered for your own political redemption and freedom; these dissensions must be healed, these prejudices must not be permitted to operate against the general good; these difficulties must be reconciled and harmonized, and if no effort is to be made to do it, we had as well withdraw at once from the contest, and yield up the State forever to those who have ruined it, and would forever degrade us. Such an act of extravagant madness and self-sacrifice would have no other parallel on record than that which can be found in the infatuation and folly that led this State into rebellion in 1861.

Now what I take the liberty of recommending is, that to the call herewith sent we all set to work to get the signatures of the substantial, well-known Union men who command the respect and confidence of their several localities; send them all in at an early day, that the call thus recommended may be made as public as possible and without delay.

We must also have with us in this meeting the more prominent men who were in the late meeting in Richmond to unite in bringing about this harmony of feeling and unity of purpose and of action. As a preliminary meeting, that may have done very well, but a more general meeting must be had to enable us to do anything. Our party has always been a victim to the petty and unmanly jealousies and prejudices existing among ourselves; for God's sake, let us profit by the past, and abstain for the future from playing into the hands of our enemies.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

UNDERWOOD's Grand Jury, with the exception of Messrs. BOTTS and SEGAR, is composed of men, white and black, who were prominent in the Hunnicut Convention, and upon the adjournment on Friday Mr. BOTTS asked them to remain, and read to them this circular, accompanied with remarks to the effect that the party must be reorganized or annihilated at the approaching election, and asked their coöperation in a Convention to be held for that purpose at as early a day as possible. He then left the room, saying he hoped they would give the matter a favorable consideration and come to a decision as soon as possible. No sooner was he gone than the little gang of Radicals opened upon him the vials of their wrath; he was a rebel, a Copperhead, he was opposed to confiscation, he was everything that was bad, and in short they would have nothing to do with him or his project. They would have the party as it was, and neither BOTTS nor SEGAR, nor anybody else except the thorough extreme Radicals of the Hunnicut stamp should have anything to do with it.

There can be no doubt that this will be the decision of the remainder of the men who were prominent in the Hunnicut Convention, and this decision inevitably decrees the triumph of the "Copperhead-rebels" at the approaching election, for the moderate Republicans cannot possibly coalesce with these crazy Radicals, and the formation of a third party by them will have precisely the same effect. If the Radicals would give up some of their extreme ideas—would choke the political life out of such utter humbugs as HUNNICUT—the various Republican elements in the State could be thoroughly fused, and the ascendency of the party guaranteed.

E. C.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Workingmen's Mass Meeting in Faneuil Hall—Address by Wendell Phillips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 16, 1867.

A workingmen's State mass meeting was held last evening in Faneuil Hall, at which about two thousand persons, male and female, (the former predominating,) were present. It was the first meeting of the workingmen this season, and meetings of a similar nature are likely to be held in other sections of the State during the coming months. J. B. ROYS was chosen President, and on assuming the chair made a pertinent address. He was followed by Mr. CARRUTHERS, of the House of Representatives, Mr. MCNEIL, a well-known temperance lecturer, Mr. JOHN WETHERBY, Jr., a prominent Boston broker, and others.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke for about one hour. He said that he was glad to be present, more for his own sake than from any idea that he could be of use. He came primarily to show that his heart was in the movement. Standing in Faneuil Hall, with so many thoughtful men around him, he had not a shadow of doubt of their success. There was only one thing to say, and the whole advice was included in it; let the workingmen, having got the truth, stick to it, and stick together. They were sure to conquer. He had just come from the great West, from among the movement of the workingmen just on the eve of the enactment of the statutes, and on the eve of that conflict between the forces of labor and capital, of which they had heard the news. Well, that was only the beginning of the quarrel, only the first rising of the tide. The power of this country was in the hands of the workingmen. His anxiety was not in one single iota that the power of this country would ever depart out of the hands of the workingmen. His fear was otherwise, and the only fear he had was whether they would use the power wisely. His wonder was, not that the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties would be pandering to the wishes, soliciting the votes, endeavoring to gain the good opinion of the workingmen in November; but that they were not here to-day guarding their future from the overgrowth of the workingmen's power. He could tell another thing: The workingmen should not judge their own position, or the sentiment with which politicians regarded them, from the Press of Boston or of any other city. To tell the truth, between himself and his audience, and not to go further, the result of twenty-five years' experience had made him of all men pity the editor the most, and among all editors, those he pitied most were the Boston editors—because there had never been a time since he was a young man when they dared to have an opinion. They would abuse the workingmen just as long as they could afford to. It lay in the workingmen's hands entirely to determine when that hour shall cease, and when the Press could not afford to abuse them. What the workingmen wanted was just this; no country was ever ruled by fear—no country worth living in. If the workingmen could succeed in making this country obey them by threats it would not be worth living in. The only country worth living in was one ruled by principles and brains. The workingmen were not uneducated men; he didn't believe in the ordinary distinction that men who read books were educated. The best education in the world was that which was got by struggling to get a living. The workingmen were as educated as any other class of men for all the intents and purposes of life. The danger was that they would be narrowed too much by their professions, like doctors, lawyers and ministers. The great principle which lay at the root of the matter was this: The great effort throughout the world, from China to Iowa, was, that the laborer should not be necessarily a brute or a tool. That he should not be held as next door to the machine he tended or the tool he used. He should have leisure to develop the other side of his nature beside that which makes his bread. This was the great struggle the world over. In the South the black man was struggling to break his chains, and in England the white man was struggling to get the ballot. Here he was struggling to get his leisure, that which belonged to him—time—and we had reached the idea, some of us, that eight hours was a good division. The world said that if we worked only eight hours we could have only eight-tenths of the usual pay. He didn't know about that—he didn't admit it. The question was how much a man could produce in eight hours. If he could produce as much in eight hours as he could in ten, he wanted the wages of ten. Men said, "If you have narrowed us down to eight hours where are you going to stop?" He didn't know. "Perhaps you will go to six?" "Perhaps you will go to four?" Perhaps he should. He didn't presume to have reached a finality. This was his principle. When he had reached that point where the added labor, the added education, the added vivacity, the added spirit, and the added thought which leisure gave to the workingmen did not suffice to make the diminished number of hours equal to the production of the larger number—there he should stop. Whenever he could show that with better heart, better health, better education, two hours would produce as much as fourteen used to, then two hours he claimed of the Legislature. Teach these politicians that they must do one of two things; they must either study this question and serve it, or else manage to hold their places in defiance of the workingmen of the Commonwealth. Perfect toleration of opinion, the utmost liberty of thought and speech, was the duty of the workingmen, both in their own ranks and everywhere else. They must tolerate each other. There were two ways of dealing with politicians; and there was no channel but politics in which the workingmen could get their question settled. Harvard College would not discuss it, nor would the *North American Review*. They would discuss it when it was a matter of history. When the workingmen should assemble in Faneuil Hall ten years hence and hold high jubilee over the fact that throughout the whole Commonwealth eight hours a day had become both the law and the custom, then the *North American Review* would speculate on the causes that produced that result. In the meantime there was nothing else but politics to bring this question to a successful issue. There was no use of being tyrannical; there was no safety in it. The workingmen of this Commonwealth could get on perfectly well by resolving that they would send to the Legislature men who had studied this subject.

Mr. PHILLIPS spoke at great length, but the main points of his address are given in the above.

President JOHNSON sent a letter, which was as follows:

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 13.

To J. B. Boys, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th ultimo in behalf of the Massachusetts Union of Carpenters and Joiners. I sincerely regret that the pressure of public business will prevent me from saying more in response thereto than to assure your Society that in all their endeavors for the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen as a class, they have my warmest sympathy, and so far as circumstances may permit, my personal coöperation. Thanking you for the courtesy of your communication, I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The meeting closed at 11 o'clock.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, May 17.

In the Maryland Constitutional Convention to-day the Committee on the Declaration of Rights reported a Bill of Rights which provides, among other things, for the admission of negro testimony in the Courts of the State.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 17.

KIRK & Co.'s soap and candle factory, No. 38 River-street, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $100,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Funeral of a Murdered Man at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, May 17.

The body of ROBERT TAYLOR, who was shot by JAMES MCGUIRE, at Stuyvesant, on Monday last, was taken in charge of and interred by the Iron Moulders' Union, of the village. MCGUIRE is held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Gov. Brownlow's Address to the Voters of Tennessee.

GOV. BROWNLOW, in his address to the voters of Tennessee, quotes the speech which he made at the State Convention which renominated him, and also the communication he had previously addressed to that body. In that speech he said:

"I shall look to you and the loyal men of the State, irrespective of color, to back me in the approaching bitter canvass, and to sustain me at the ballot-box. And it may be well enough for me to advise you of the load you will have to carry. I expect to be charged with dictation, usurpation, a violation of the Constitution—with lying, perjury, stealing, forgery and counterfeiting! And by whom? By rebel demagogues on the stump, and by rebel newspaper men, who are alike lost to all sense of honor and shame, blind to all the beauties of patriotism, and steeped to the nose and chin in treason and political profligacy. I had sooner suffer defeat as the Republican candidate, standing upon your platform, than to succeed as the candidate of the so-called Conservative party! And I had sooner be elected by dark-skin loyalists than to be elected by the votes of fair-skin traitors."

In his address to the voters he alludes to charges against him, that he had been all his life a Pro-Slavery man, and says his debate with Mr. PRYNE in Philadelphia is largely quoted from to prove it. He says he was then challenged to defend the South and did so, with an ability creditable to himself, although he was on the wrong side of the question. He then eulogizes the Legislature, which "has placed the State upon its feet again," and, while declaring that there are but two parties in the country, the radical and the rebel, says the nomination of Mr. ETHERIDGE as Governor was not made in the expectation of electing him, but to produce mischief. He concludes as follows:

"Wherever violent speeches are made, inflaming the bad passions of bad men, I deem it my duty to station troops, and shall do so, let the consequences be what they may. And although the greatest imaginable freedom of the Press and speech should be allowed to men of all parties, and the conduct of public men and their measures should be criticized without reserve, I do not conceive it to be the duty of the State Guards to stand quietly by and hear any man excite the mob spirit by denouncing the Federal and State Governments—resistance to the Courts—and the setting aside of their decisions by force or mob violence.

With these opinions briefly set forth, I submit my interest to the loyal voters at the ballot-box, to be disposed of on the first Thursday in August. So far as I am individually concerned my success or defeat will amount to nothing, but it is of the first importance to the State, and to the Union men, that the principles which my nomination represents should triumph."

Progress of Reconstruction in Mississippi.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, May 9.

The writer has had recent opportunity of interchanging views with many intelligent and leading citizens of Eastern and Southern Mississippi, and is gratified to be able to state with entire confidence that the great Conservative Reconstruction Party is rapidly absorbing every other element. In some of the counties it will meet with but little, if any, organized opposition. Multitudes who were on first impulse disinclined to take part in the reconstruction movement inaugurated by Congress, with minds inflamed by a sense of its severities, and with doubts of the good faith of the Government have, under the salutary influence of the sober, second thought, fully determined to accept the situation as they find it, and to enroll themselves and vote for a Convention, and for good and true men, pledged to reorganize the State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union. In some localities, it is to be regretted that a scheme to array the colored voters, as a class, in a position of antagonism to the whites, is being industriously prosecuted, but we trust that it will be successfully counteracted by the vigilance and properly-directed efforts of intelligent and patriotic people, who will look to the prosperity of all and the good of the entire country. In every community there are discerning blacks, who have detected the designs of these iniquitous plotters, and are warning the voters of color against them. The plans of the disorganizers, who are for the most part emissaries from other regions, have been greatly aided by the counsels of the impracticables at home, who at first advised the suicidal policy of "masterly inactivity," but now advise that the people register their names and vote the Anti-Convention ticket. It will be an easy task, however, for our conservative friends to convince the new voters that there is a medium ground which they may occupy between the Impracticables on the one hand and Radicals on the other. It is the policy of prompt compliance with the requisitions of the Government as embodied in the reconstruction measures. We do not read the signs of public feeling amiss, when we assert that it will prevail by an unprecedented majority in the coming elections.

Extraordinary Scene in a Penitentiary—Attempted Escape of Three Hundred Convicts.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, May 14.

A portion of the high wall encircling the inclosure containing the work-shops connected with the Penitentiary, has been taken down in the rear to enlarge the space, it having been found too crowded. The breach which opens into the fields back of the Penitentiary has been carefully guarded, and not the least apprehension had been entertained of any attempt at escape in that quarter. Yesterday at dinner, however, MARTIN COFFEE, a desperate character who was sentenced to fifteen years' confinement for robbery, at the last session of the Criminal Court, and who has been incarcerated in the Penitentiary but a few days, sprang suddenly to his feet, and brandishing a large knife over his head called out, in startling tones, "Now is your time, boys! Strike! strike! for your liberty!" Delivering himself of these startling words, COFFEE sprang toward the door, followed by a motley crowd of desperate men, black and white, whom the hope of liberty had suddenly wrought up into unwonted daring. The guards, anticipating no demonstration while the prisoners were collected at dinner, had retired a little and were lounging in the shade. COFFEE, still clutching the murderous knife, rushed to the spot where the wall had been taken down, and made a furious onslaught upon the man who disputed his progress. The man evading the weapon with which the mutineer was armed, felled him to the earth with a billet of wood. On the instant the guards rushed up and the crowd which followed their now vanquished leader were overawed and dispersed into the inclosure. The mutiny had been quelled on the moment, and fortunately without a shot being fired, or a man, save the leader, hurt. COFFEE is a desperate man, and since his incarceration has been sowing the seeds of the conspiracy which developed yesterday. After he was secured he was made the subject of severe prison discipline.

New Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

From the Niagara Falls Gazette, May 15.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the preliminaries are so far completed that the building of a suspension bridge over the Niagara at this place may be regarded as certain, and that within a few months. Some trouble has been experienced with the Canadian Government, but this was all happily settled last week through the agency of JOHN T. BUSH and HOLLIS WHITE, two of the Directors of the Bridge Company, who visited the Canadian capital for that purpose. The stockholders held a meeting at this place on the 2d inst., and organized by choosing the following Board of Directors: JOHN T. BUSH, ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS, HOLLIS WHITE, DELOS DE WOLF and VIVUS W. SMITH. The Board subsequently organized by choosing JOHN T. BUSH, President; HOLLIS WHITE, Vice-President; DELOS DE WOLF, Treasurer; VIVIUS W. SMITH, Secretary. These gentlemen are well known throughout the State. They will at once commence the work; in fact, we learn that work has already been begun in getting the timber necessary for the temporary towers. The bridge will have its landing on this side near the Gas Works; on the Canadian side a short distance below the Clifton House, where real estate has been purchased of the Canadian Government for that purpose. The new bridge will be considerably longer than its neighbor below, but will be erected in the most secure and substantial manner. Of course when completed it will furnish a more convenient passage for the thousands of pleasure-seekers who visit this place and wish to view the Falls from both sides. It is contemplated to have the bridge erected this Summer.

The Troubles in Schuylkill County Penn.—The Matter Taken to the Supreme Court.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 16.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to meet the difficulties existing in Schuylkill County, owing to the lawless acts of a party called the "Molly Maguires," whose crimes had for years gone unpunished, as was alleged, because of incompetency or collusion on the part of certain authorities in that county. This bill created a new criminal jurisdiction in Schuylkill County. The criminal court was to be under the charge of a judge to be appointed by the Governor, who was also authorized to appoint a Marshal of Police and two jury commissioners. The Governo approved the bill and subsequently appointed a judge, a marshal of police and jury commissioners, as provided for in the act. At the time of the passage of this bill Mr. RANDALL, the Senator from Schuylkill County, intimated in open Senate that the constitutionality of this act of Assembly would be brought to issue in the Supreme Court, and to-day the declaration of the Senator is realized. In the Supreme Court this morning, FRANK HUGHES, Esq., of Schuylkill County, in the case of the Commonwealth against the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, moved an alternative *mandamus*, which was granted, returnable in twenty-four hours, and the argument was fixed for Thursday next, the 23d inst. This is to show cause why the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Schuylkill County should not issue venires and proceed to hold criminal courts as before the passage of the act of Assembly of 1867.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S DANTE.

THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Volume I. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

It is now nearly six centuries since the publication of the *Divine Comedy*, and the world is just beginning to agree that it is the first of poems, and that Homer and Shakespeare alone are to be counted in the same category with its author. This may safely be pronounced a just judgment. Certainly, there is no other writer in all the records of literature whose genius rises to the same height with theirs. Neither Virgil, nor Milton, nor Calderon, nor even Goethe can be compared with them. It seems clear, too, that of the three Dante must be proclaimed the chief. It is true that each is so great, so individual, so distinct, that they can only be contrasted in the most general way; nevertheless, considering the magnitude of his theme and the artistic adequacy of the treatment, we are constrained to bestow on Dante the epithet of sovereign poet, which he applies to Homer. Less skillful than the Grecian as a story-teller and less rich in the fascinations of a lovely fancy; inferior to Shakespeare as a master of the human heart, and a painter of its subtle and shifting impulses; excelled by them both in affluence of language and in the exuberant play of the animal spirits, he leaves them far behind in grandeur of passion, in reach and depth of thought, in burning intensity of expression, and in religious solemnity and elevation of soul. With all this, his sense of natural beauty is as lively as theirs, his perception of human qualities as keen, and the melody of his verse no less full and majestic.

What constitutes the supreme excellence of the Italian poet is his entire devotion to truth. This was his constant, ruling, final motive. He always sought for truth, and always strove to obey its dictates. In theology, in science, in politics, in art, it was his unvarying endeavor faithfully to see and to declare the essential, original, radical principles. Nor did this characteristic of his nature run into the pursuit of fantastic abstractions and remote and intangible ends. Though a poet, endowed beyond other men with the miraculous gift of imagination, he was equally gifted with the treasures of practical common sense. His birth and training were well calculated to produce this intellectual completeness. Italy was then the foremost of nations, and the crisis which ended the old civilization and reared the structure of the modern world was fairly begun. Bred in a free but turbulent state, Dante's youth and earlier manhood were passed in the alternate pursuits of literature, art, science, philosophy, theology, and politics. He learned how to govern as well as he learned how to write; and he studied the management of parties and the methods of diplomacy with the same patient accuracy, and, if we may say so, with the same poetic sympathy with which he observed the phenomena of nature and the constitution of the human soul. Skilled in all that the schools of his time could teach, he was as much at home in the conduct of public affairs as in the composition of a sonnet, or the construction of a syllogism. In physical knowledge he was wiser than his cotemporaries. As we read his pages we are amazed at the intimations of the principles of meteorology, the law of gravitation, the doctrine of embryology, and the secrets of optics which they contain.

Above all, he was a Christian, of the thirteenth century indeed, not the nineteenth, and he always felt, thought and wrote as such. He saw that all nature and all humanity were alive with the actual presence of the Divine Being, and that the Providence of God and the Freedom of Man both proceeded from the same Infinite origin. Here was the starting point of all his thought and the substance of all his poetry. This sublime faith bore him up in the darkest seasons of poverty and exile. It opened to his mind the consoling vision of society brought into divine order in the future; of a world of justice, peace and universal unity, in which the things of God should be rendered unto God and the things of Cæsar unto Cæsar; of the Church tempering and inspiring but not usurping the State, and of the State protecting but not using the Church:

"Io non lo intesi ne quaggiu si canta,
L'inno, che quella gente allor cantaro,
Ne la nota soffersi tutta quanta."

Dante called his poem a comedy because it was written in the vernacular Italian instead of the learned Latin, which scholars were then wont to use, and also because it comes to a happy and not a tragical conclusion. The epithet Divine was not given it by him, but was added in later times. It is divided into three parts, treating respectively of hell, purgatory and heaven, as seen in a journey through them which he was enabled by divine grace to accomplish. Through hell and purgatory he is guided by Virgil, the representative of human reason and science; but in heaven he is conducted by Beatrice, the embodiment of divine illumination. Each of these three departments of the spiritual world is depicted with such abundance and precision of detail as one would employ in narrating the particulars of his observations in a strange country. The scenery of paradise is perhaps less varied and less distinct than that of either hell or purgatory, but yet this part of the poem is unquestionably finer than either of the others. It is a curious fact, however, that out of Italy, and perhaps even there, the best known of the three portions is the *Inferno*, and that the popular conception of the poem and its author is mainly derived from it. Perhaps it is natural that men should take a deeper interest in hell than in heaven, but in the present case this tendency has bewildered their literary judgment. The truth is, that as a work of art, the Purgatory of Dante is much finer than the Hell, and that the Heaven is superior to them both. Unlike Milton, Dante rises with his subject, and gains in power as well as in beauty as his imagination is lifted nearer to the Supreme.

The only other author who has attempted to relate the nature and the circumstances of the future life in a manner which can in any degree be compared to that of Dante is Swedenborg, and Mr. Emerson classes them together as poets of similar value. Their resemblance is mainly confined to the fact that each claims to tell only what he has seen and heard, that each carries his description to extreme minuteness, and that each is animated by a sincere religious purpose. The difference between them is that Dante always means us to understand in a poetical sense alone that he has seen hell and heaven; while Swedenborg would have us take his assertion to that effect in the most literal and unimaginative manner. The Italian never fails to write with an exquisite sense of art; his style is chastened and condensed beyond that of any other author; the Swede, notwithstanding the astonishing beauty of the passages which sometimes drop from his pen, seems in every case to intend to make a mere report, and to the ordinary reader must usually appear prosaic, if not verbose and tedious.

Dante gives to hell a location beneath the crust of the earth, with dimensions as definite as if it were mapped out by a surveyor. His Purgatory is a vast mountain in the South Sea, at the exact antipodes of Jerusalem, the place of our Lord's Passion; and the abode of angels and blessed spirits is in the planets and stars and the empyrean sky which spreads above them. But Swedenborg avers that hell and heaven are parts of a spiritual universe, wholly disconnected from matter and from all its phenomena. Dante's hell is a place of punishment, and his heaven of reward, for deeds done in the body; but the Swedish teacher declares that both punishment and reward are repugnant to the divine love and mercy; that the condition of man after death is determined not by what he has done, but by what he is; that heaven and hell are simply the associations into which the good and bad are borne by their own attractions and affinities; and that God evermore confers upon them all the utmost happiness that their interior state is capable of experiencing. The inhabitants of the *Inferno* are still men of mixed character, as on earth. Confined in the torments appropriated to their special transgressions, they yet have a sense of what is good and noble, are not without remorse, and retain some love of truth; but in the hell set forth by Swedenborg, such inconsistency cannot exist. There the mind admits falsehood alone, and the heart regards evil as the only good. Repentance and aspiration are alike extinguished and forgotten in an infernal accord of desire and thought; and, for beings of such a nature, the greatest possible torment would be to be introduced into heaven.

Dante, adhering always to the dogmas of the Roman Catholic theology, depicts purgatory as as place where after death the good are cleansed of the evils which still cling to them and prepared for admission into heaven. In Swedenborg's counterpart of this picture, not only are the good thus purified from all that is depraved and false, but the wicked also are purged of whatever good qualities and true ideas are still lodged in them. Thus persons of both classes are gradually rendered complete and congruous with themselves, the one being prepared for hell as the other are for heaven. According to Dante the blessedness of heaven consists in the immediate intuition of the divine ideas by the individual spirit, that is to say, in the vision of God himself; but with Swedenborg heaven is not only the abode of the highest truth and of perpetual progress in its knowledge, but it is also the scene of infinite varieties of art, industry and beauty, and of social harmonies, felicities and usefulness without limit or end. In the theory of Dante, the future life is in some sort but an extension of the present. The punishments of hell are material torments; and here, as well as in heaven, men carry with them forever their present material bodies of flesh and bone, raised at the last judgment and restored to their possessors. In the doctrine of Swedenborg, on the other hand, the last judgment is a spiritual event, long since past, and not a future thing to be expected. The material body decays and is never restored; but each man has a spiritual, incorruptible body of human form like the material, in which his soul lives forever; while the world beyond the grave is so intrinsically superior to the present world that its inhabitants, though always spiritually associated with the souls of men on earth, can have no perceptible contact with them, nor any knowledge of the outward occurrences and circumstances by which they are surrounded.

Of Mr. Longfellow's translation of the *Divine Comedy*, so long and so anxiously awaited, the first part is at last before us. No work was ever looked for with higher expectations. The renown of its author, both as a scholar and a poet, excited the hope that its excellence might even rival that of Dante himself. It was inevitable that this hope should not be altogether fulfilled. As for the scholarship of the translation, that is all that could be desired. It is learned, accurate, conscientious. The judgment employed in selecting the readings from among the numerous varying texts, must commend itself in almost every case to the approval of those most competent in that matter. The notes and illustrations of the appendix are worthy of all praise; perhaps more ample expositions of the political history of the times, and of the metaphysical system from which Dante draws so extensively might be desirable; but, on the whole, no other translator or commentator of the *Divine Comedy* has ever furnished such lucid and satisfactory, and yet unpretending explanations.

With regard to the translation, considered as a poem, we must not forget that to transfer any great work of imagination out of its own language into another, without losing anything of its quality, is little short of impossible. Indeed, it has never been done, and we dare say never will be. In all poetical literature and in all languages, there are not a dozen translations, even of small and unimportant pieces, which can be pronounced as good as their originals. No book has been more frequently translated than the *Iliad*; and yet no one will pretend that either of the men of genius who have toiled in that undertaking, has reproduced in their fulness the glory and beauty of that antique song. Who of the hundred translators of Faust is so successful that we had as lief read it in his version as in the German? In the *Divine Comedy* too, the difficulty is enormously aggravated. Apart from the astonishing severity of its diction and the lofty roll of its music, apart from the intense magnetism of Dante with which it is surcharged, there is enough in its multiform significancy, at once historical, moral, political and theological, and in the profound and subtle philosophy which pervades it as the light pervades the air, to drive any translator to desperation. But if he should presume, as Mr. Ichabod Wright and Mr. Cayley have rashly done, to reproduce also the intricate *terza rima*, or triple rhyme of the Italian, with its three-fold recurrence of the same rhyming termination, suggesting the supernatural in its complication and involution, it would be almost a miracle if he came sane out of his experiment.

In the form of the poem Mr. Longfellow has fallen into no such error. Improving on the example of the most judicious among his predecessors, like Mr. Cary, Dr. Carlyle, the King of Saxony and M. Lamennais, who have confined themselves to blank verse or to prose, he has adopted a free kind of blank verse, arranged in triplets like the original, and flowing for the most part with a stately sort of rhythm; but yet the exigency of even so pliant a mode of versification sometimes compels him to construct the phraseology in a very introverted and awkward manner. This, however, is a fact to be mentioned to the great honor of Mr. Longfellow. It illustrates the completeness and scrupulosity of his fidelity to his author. This is something which can only be fully appreciated by one who carefully compares the translation with the original. There is not a line or a word in the whole of this beautiful volume which is not the fruit of a truly religious desire to give the precise meaning of Dante in language and manner as nearly as possible equivalent to Dante's own. We have not found an instance in which the translator has modified or colored the sense to make it more suitable to his own taste or judgment. The most tender conscience cannot imagine a more rigorous adherence to the law of truth than is apparent through every canto. Indeed, most of those who criticise the work will be apt to say that in this particular, the pursuit of accuracy has been carried too far, and that the life has sometimes been sacrificed to the letter; but we apprehend that such criticism would be rash. In truth, he is a bold man who undertakes to reproduce the spirit of Dante without his language. We presume that Mr. Longfellow might have made a paraphrase of Dante that would have been more animated and to the general reader more interesting than this translation; but it would not have been the work of the great Florentine, and would have added but little to our means of knowing and understanding him.

In all his writings Mr. Longfellow has exhibited a remarkable mastery of the English vocabulary, but never so much as in the present instance. In rendering antiquated expressions especially, his acquaintance with the words employed by the earlier English poets, and little used since, often stands him wonderfully in stead. Modern slang is also sometimes pressed into service to very good purpose. But now and then, it must be confessed, the introduction of an obsolete idiom results in beclouding the reader rather than in instantly conveying to him the author's meaning. Sometimes too, it would seem that Mr. Longfellow's exceeding familiarity with the Italian, and his unwavering attention to its literal signification, leads him into obscurity. An instance of this may be found in the sixth line of canto xxiv. which Mr. Longfellow renders—

"But little lasts the temper of her pen."

The word pen here is precisely the same as the original *penna*, but the reader who knows nothing of Dante would be in doubt as to the meaning of the line. So in line thirty-six of the same canto:

"He I know not, but I had been dead beat."

The last half of this line has never been equaled by any former translator; but the inerudite reader would not soon suspect that the pronoun "he" at the beginning really means "As for him." Sometimes Mr. Longfellow fails from being more laconic than Dante, as in line 136, canto xxviii.: "I made the father and the son rebellious;" which is both less faithful and less intelligible than Carlyle's, "I made the father and the son rebels to each other;" or Cary's, "Father and son I set at mutual war."

Were it within the scope of this article, we should like to quote from Mr. Longfellow's pages some of the more impressive passages of the *Inferno*, for instance from the fifth, tenth, nineteenth, twenty-sixth and thirty-third cantos. But as this would be beyond our limits, our readers will perhaps be interested in comparing with the original and with the versions of others, his rendering of the following superb piece of description from the third canto:

Quivi sospiri, pianti, ed alti guai
Risonavan per l'aer senza stelle,
Per ch'io al cominciar ne lagri mai.
Diverse lingue, orribili favelle,
Parole di dolore, accenti d'ira,
Voci alte e fioche, e suon di man con elle,
Facevano un tumulto, il qual s'aggira
Sempre in quell' aria senza tempo tinta
Come la rena quando'l turbo spira.

This incomparable picture is thus reproduced by Mr. Longfellow:

There sighs, complaints and ululations loud
Resounded through the air without a star,
Whence I, at the beginning, wept thereat.
Languages diverse, horrible dialects,
Accents of anger, words of agony,
And voices high and hoarse, with sound of hands,
Made up a tumult that goes whirling on
Forever in that air forever black,
Even as the sand doth when the whirlwind breathes.

Here is Cary's translation:

Here sighs, with lamentations and loud moans,
Resounded through the air pierced by no star,
That e'en I wept at entering. Various tongues
Horrible languages, outcries of wo,
Accents of anger, voices deep and hoarse,
With hands together smote that swelled the sounds,
Made up a tumult that forever whirls
Round through that air with solid darkness stained,
Like to the sand that in the whirlwind flies.

Next let us take Carlyle's prose version:

"Here sighs, plaints and deep wailings resounded through the starless air; it made me weep at first. Strange tongues, horrible outcries, words of pain, tones of anger, voices deep and hoarse, and sound of hands among them, made a tumult which turns itself unceasing in that air forever dyed, as sand when the whirlwind breathes."

Wright gives it thus in triple rhyme:

There sighs and sorrows and heart-rending cries
Resounded through the starless atmosphere,
Whence tears began to gather in mine eyes.
Harsh tongues discordant, horrible discourse,
Words of despair, fierce accents of despite,
Striking of hands with curses deep and hoarse,
Raised a loud tumult that unceasing whirl'd
Throughout that gloom of everlasting night
Like to the sand by circling eddies hurl'd.

Dr. T. W. Parsons, of Boston, translates it in rhymed quatrains as follows:

'Mid sighs, laments and hollow howls of wo,
Which loud resounding through the starless air,
Forced tears of pity from mine eyes at first.
For divers tongues and horrid language there
With words of agony, wrath's frequent burst,
Shrieks, and hoarse outcries, with a noise of hands,
Mingling forever, vex, in tumult strange,
As when a whirlwind tosses round the sands
That air whose tints are of no season's change.

To complete our list of specimens let us add the French of M. Lamennais:

La dans l'air sans astres, bruissaient des soupirs, des plaintes, de profonds gemissements, tels qu' au commencement j'en pleurai.

Des cris divers, d'horribles langages, des paroles de douleur, des accents de colère, des voix hauts et rauques, et avec elles un bruit de mains.

Faisaient un fracas qui, dans cet air à jamais ténébreux, sans cesse tournoie, comme le sable roulé par un tourbillon.

And the German of the King of Saxony:

Geseufz und Weinen hier und dumpfes Heulen
Ertönten durch den sternenlosen Luftkreis
So dass im Anfang drob ich weinen musste.
Gemisch von Sprachen, grauenvolle Reden,
Des Schmerzes Worte und des Zornes Laute,
Und Stimmen tief und rauh, mit Händeklopfen,
Erregten ein Getümmel hier, das immer
In diesen endlos schwarzen Lüften kreiset,
Dem Sande gleich, wenn Wirbelwinde wehen.

Of all the English versions of this passage, Mr. Longfellow's is unquestionably both the most literal and the most poetic; though we should hardly say that in either respect it was superior to the prose of Lamennais; but after all, neither the lines of Longfellow, nor of any of the others, thrill over every nerve of the reader like the marvelous words of the Italian.

This translation will always occupy a high place amid that notable body of literature which, in all languages, has grown up around the poem of Dante. Its value will be better and better appreciated the more it is perused, and that by the mass of readers as well as scholars. Still, we do not suppose that it will displace the old translation of Cary from its well-established hold on the popular esteem. With all his gross blunders, there is still much in the vivid verse which Coleridge praised, to make Cary a permanent favorite. Nor is Mr. Longfellow's success so complete and conclusive as to deter future translators from repeating his attempt. On the contrary, like Derby's *Homer*, it is very likely to be followed by numerous other versions. There is in literature more than in other spheres of human effort, a curious fascination which leads men to undertake the impossible. Poetical and thoughtful minds will no doubt long occupy themselves with the problem which has so creditably engaged Mr. Longfellow. The more of them the better. It is the highest proof of the worth of this old poet that religion and morality, as well as art, can only gain as he is more deeply studied and more thoroughly understood.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Avenue A Tragedy—A New Version of the Affair.

In Thursday's Times a paragraph appeared to the effect that on the previous evening Henry Davis had attempted to murder his wife Caroline, at their residence No. 163 Avenue A, with a knife. The wife succeeded in wrenching the weapon from his grasp, when Davis drew a six-barreled revolver and discharged four of the chambers at his wife, none of the bullets, however, taking effect. He then turned the pistol against his own person, and discharged two bullets into his head, causing, it is supposed, fatal wounds. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officers Hassell and Loughlin, since which time the patient has been gradually sinking. Yesterday morning Coroner Gover was summoned to take the *ante-mortem* statement of the dying man, when an entirely new light was thrown upon the affair. Having procured a jury the Coroner received the following affidavit:

Henry Davis, of No. 163 Avenue A, deposed: Dr. Rosenberg, of No. 163 Avenue A (the same house in which I reside with my wife,) had enticed my wife from me and fitted up a room in the same house for her; I knew such to be the case, but I could not prevent it; for the last four months my wife has been visiting this doctor in this room against my will, estranging her affections from me and denying me all the rights of a husband, at the instigation of this Dr. George Rosenberg; I remonstrated with her several times, but could not get any satisfaction from her nor the doctor; on Wednesday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I saw my wife and Dr. Rosenberg go into the room I speak of; I went to the door armed with a knife and a revolver, to do them some mischief on account of the doctor acting so with my wife; as I entered the room, I saw my wife sitting on a sofa, and the doctor lying on it beside her; I attempted to fire my pistol, not knowing which one I aimed at, but it would not explode; the two then rushed upon me; my wife grasped the pistol by the barrel, and the doctor seized me by the arm, when a fierce struggle ensued, in which I became powerless; in the struggle my wife's finger came in contact with the edge of the knife which I still held in my hand; as I stood against the door to prevent their escape, in a moment I heard the report of a pistol; I was wounded in the head, and fell to the floor insensible; it is my belief that my pistol was wrenched from my hand by my wife or Dr. Rosenberg, and that the doctor shot me with it, as I do not believe my wife would do it; when I recovered my senses I heard a noise in the house, and I thought the Police were coming to arrest me; I threw up the window of the room in which we had the struggle, and put the pistol to my head and fired, and then threw myself out of the window into the yard; while lying in the yard I swallowed some vitriol I had, hardly knowing what I did, I was so afraid of the Police; it is my firm belief that Dr. Rosenberg shot me while in the room during the struggle I had with him; I did not shoot myself until after the struggle.

Dr. Charles Young, House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, testified: Henry Davis was brought to the Hospital on Wednesday night; on examination I found that he was suffering from a gunshot wound in the head, over the middle of the right parietal bone; the bone was not fractured and the ball could not be found; there was another wound in the posterior part of the same bone; I cut down and made an examination, and found a depressed fracture of the posterior part of the parietal bone, on the line of the lambdoidal suture; the patient had no marked symptoms of compression of the brain; the next day, with the advice of the visiting surgeon, I removed two pieces of a leaden ball from the seats of fracture, one lying on the bone, the other penetrating the dura mater and lying on the brain; also removed several pieces of the internal table of the skull; Davis told me that a doctor living in the same house with him had shot him.

Davis is a native of Ireland and 45 years of age. The Coroner has issued his warrant for the arrest of the wife, Caroline Davis, and Dr. Rosenberg, giving the same to Captain Mount for execution.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Loew in the chair.

A petition for the paving of William-street with Nicolson pavement was referred.

A resolution directing the Croton Acqueduct Department to remove the fountain in the Park to Madison-square was offered by Alderman Norton and was laid over.

Mr. Ely offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to cause the removal of the gas lamps and telegraph poles standing along the curb in Park-row, and to place the same within the railing of the City Hall Park.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Ely also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Lands and Places to examine into the feasibility and necessity of removing the sidewalks on the west side of the City Hall Park and placing the same within the Park railing, in order to increase the width of the carriage way.

It was adopted.

The Tax Levy, as adopted by the other Board, was received and concurred in.

Mr. McQuade offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that, whereas, it is proper and expedient that all persons holding stands in any of the public markets should be actual residents of this City and County, that the Comptroller be requested to furnish a list of all persons holding stands in the market with their residences.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Markets, who, it was stated, would soon make a report to the Board on the condition of the public markets and their management.

The Comptroller's annual report for the year 1866 was received. From this document it appears that the total receipts into the City Treasury during the year was $23,736,821 55, and the total payments $21,642,641 83, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,094,179 72. The total indebtedness of the City is $33,371,476 52. To pay this the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold securities to the amount of $11,229,231 49, leaving the net indebtedness $22,142,245 01.

The report was placed on file.

The ordinance creating stock to the amount of $75,000 for the building of a new market-house in the Eighteenth Ward was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board held a special meeting at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Brinkman in the chair.

The ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year (Taxy Levy) was again taken up and adopted by a vote of 15 to 6.

Mr. Turner thought the paper required nineteen votes to adopt it, and appealed from the decision of the Chair on that point.

The appeal was not sustained.

A resolution appointing a special joint committee to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, and appropriating $—— therefor, was called up. Mr. W. R. Roberts offered as a substitute a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the celebration. He said that as the first resolution stood any amount could be expended by the Committee.

Mr. Hartman said the intention was to fill the blank with the usual amount, $20,000, and no more than that could be expended.

Mr. Roberts' resolution was lost.

Mr. Hartman then moved to fill the blank in the resolution with $20,000, and to appoint Messrs. Hartman, W. R. Roberts, O'Brien, Gidney and Webber, as a Committee to carry out the resolution. The motion was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Streets in favor of directing Seventh-avenue from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth streets, to be paved with the Stafford pavement, was read.

Mr. W. R. Roberts opposed it. He would not vote for pavements which had never been tested. It would be time enough to put down these pavements when the property-owners asked for them.

Mr. Stacom said the pavement was very much like the Nicolson, and had received the indorsement of Mr. Craven and the Press generally. It was only fair that both pavements should have a fair trial.

Mr. Stephen Roberts thought there was a nigger hidden under this pavement.

The report was adopted, and the Board shortly afterward adjourned.

The East River Bridge.

A meeting of the Committee on Surveys, &c., was held at noon yesterday at the office of Mr. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Department, to consult on preliminary measures in regard to the erection of the East River Bridge.

Mr. McCue moved that a Committee on Finance be appointed, the Committee to consist of three members.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Stebbins, Prentice and Husted were appointed as such Committee.

On motion, Mr. Roebling was appointed Chief Engineer, and the appointment of Mr. Adams as Assistant Engineer was left to a Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

John Duffy, a seaman, who had been drinking to excess, took lodging on Thursday afternoon at the sailor's boarding-house No. 478 Water-street, kept by Patrick McCaffrey, *alias* "Soger" Brown, and on his awaking yesterday morning was attacked by *delirium tremens*. While under this horrifying influence Duffy opened his bedroom window, which was located on the third floor, and leaped into the yard, receiving several dangerous injuries. Notwithstanding his hurts Duffy clambered over a fence, and so reached the street, where he acosted some citizens and an officer, telling them that the boarding-housekeeper and four or five other men had beaten him. Duffy was taken to the Oak-street Station-house, and on his repeating the story of the assault, Capt. Thorne ordered Browne to be arrested. When the accused was arraigned before the magistrate, Brown introduced witnesses in his behalf who testified to the above facts, and the prisoner was accordingly released. Capt. Thorne sent Duffy to Bellevue Hospital for proper care and treatment.

RUNAWAY BOY.

Peter Gallagher, a boy who ran away from his parents at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, was arrested in this City yesterday by order of Mayor Hoffman, who had been telegraphed on the subject by the father. The magistrate ordered the detention of the fugitive pending the arrival of his father.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE UP-TOWN BURGLARIES.

The Times' readers will remember the accounts recently published concerning a series of daring burglaries in the upper part of the City, perpetrated by a gang of desperadoes, who were finally arrested by the Police after a fearful struggle, in which pistols were drawn and clubs used freely by the officers. Since that time diligent search has been made for the proceeds of the burglaries, but until yesterday no clue could be obtained as to their whereabouts. The officers then became possessed of information which led them to believe that a visit to the house of Mr. Peter Moore, No. 195 Allen-street, would be profitable. Upon searching the premises in question the Police found an immense quantity of silver-ware broken into fragments, and otherwise so defaced as to render identification next to impossible. Certain that the plate was the proceeds of the robberies, the officers took possession of it and arrested Moore, who was immediately taken before Justice Dodge, who held him for trial as an accessory after the fact. Bail was refused, and the prisoner was accordingly committed to a cell.

ROBBING A CAPTAIN.

John G. Daniels, a colored boy, employed on the ship *Southern Cross*, was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of the Captain of that vessel, who charges him with stealing a black coat, valued at $10, from a chest in the cabin on Monday night. The accused was held for examination.

EXCISE.

Frederick Neiss, of No. 58 Macdougal-street, and Malachi Buckley, of No. 318 Eleventh-avenue, were arraigned for selling liquor between midnight and sunrise of yesterday. They were bailed to answer the charge at Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

In the Times of yesterday, a paragraph appeared announcing that on Thursday afternoon, at a late hour, Mr. Paul Vaulee, a dealer in wines at No. 25 Walker-street, called upon Inspector Leonard, at the Central Office, and informed him that a little while before, a horse and wagon belonging to him, and which he left standing in front of the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, while he was delivering some wine, had been stolen by some unknown person. The Inspector ordered a general alarm to be sent to all the precincts, which was accordingly done, and a short time afterward the Captain of the Seventeenth announced that he had recovered the property, and arrested the party who was in possession of it. The alleged thief is named John Brown. He was locked up for the night, and yesterday taken before Justice Shandley, who held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Free Dental Infirmary.—The New-York College of Dentistry have established at their rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, a most worthy institution—an infirmary for the treatment of cases of the poor, free of charge, except in cases where the use of expensive material is called for. The infirmary will be open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays throughout the year, and all sufferers who need the services of experienced dentists, and who are unable to pay for them, will receive gratuitous aid on the days named.

Obituary.—The funeral of Mr. B. S. Adams, an old resident of the Ninth Ward, where he was well known and highly respected, was held last evening at his late residence in Abingdon-square. After the ordinary funeral service of the Episcopal Church was celebrated, five lodges of the Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased was an active member, paid the funeral honors of their organization to their departed brother.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

IMPORTANT REVENUE CASE—ONLY ONE TRANSPORTATION OF SPIRITS—BONDED WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

The United States vs. Five Hundred and Eight Barrels of Spirits.—This was an action to forfeit the spirits for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue Law. The matter was before the Court once before, under an exception interposed on behalf of the Government to the claim made by Hubbell & Tallent, who represented themselves to be the owners of the spirits. The Court decided to allow the claim to stand and now the cause came on for trial on the merits.

The testimony for the Government showed that the goods were seized on the 7th of January last in the cellar of No. 68 Water-street. No. 66 Water-street was then a bonded warehouse, and between the cellars of No. 66 and No. 68 an archway had been cut in the wall through which the barrels had manifestly been rolled from No. 66. In the cellar of No. 66 were found some stencil plate brands with paint and brushes, and shavings as if the tops of barrels had been scraped for rebranding. One hundred and ninety-eight of the barrels were branded as follows: "Highwines. M. D. Brice, Inspector, First District. Illinois, Oct. 5, 1866. Northwestern Distillery Co., Chicago, Ill. U. S. Bonded Warehouse. For transportation to Thirty-second District, N. Y."

The remaining 310 barrels were branded "F. A. Stevens, Government Inspector Thirty-second Collection District, New-York, Dec. 27 and 31, 1866. French Spirits, rectified by C. Smith, New-York."

Mr. Stevens was Inspector of the Thirty-second District in December, but was not Inspector of the Third District, yet it appeared that he branded the barrels at No. 66 Water-st. There was no such rectifier as C. Smith in the Thirty-second District, but the brand with his name was one of those found in the cellar, and the brands had the appearance of having been recently used. There were five entrances to No. 66, and one of them, the cellar grating in the back yard, had on a Government lock. No. 65 Water-street, was used as a warehouse by Mr. Crogan, who was also the lessee of No. 66, the bonded warehouse.

The testimony for the defence showed that Mr. Boyd, the agent in New-York of Shufeldt & Co., who were the Northwestern Distillery Company in Chicago, sold 1,000 barrels of spirits to the claimant; that he got permission from the Collector at Chicago to transport them to the Thirty-second Collection District of New-York; that they all arrived and 800 of them were put in a bonded warehouse in that District; that application was then made to the Collector for their removal to the Third District, which was refused, whereupon Boyd sent his permits back to Chicago and obtained new ones to send the liquor to the Third District, and it was sent accordingly to No. 66 Water-street—500 barrels arriving before Nov. 15 and the other 500 soon after.

It also appeared that in October an application was made to Collector Pratt, of the Third District, to make No. 66 a bonded warehouse, and approved by him, and bonds given, but that the application was not approved by the Secretary of the Treasury till Dec. 29, subsequent to which time no entries had been made of any spirits for that warehouse.

It appeared, however, that in November the goods were entered in No. 66 as a bonded warehouse, and bonds given; that afterward transportation bonds were given at the Collector's office of the Third District for 500 barrels at one time from No. 66 Water-street to California, and afterward similar bonds for 500 more, and that the Collector in November appointed a man named Keith storekeeper for the place.

Keith's testimony showed that the 508 barrels seized were part of the 1,000 barrels; that after the transportation bonds were given he authorized the cutting of the hole between the cellars and had not reported it till after the seizure, and that he had sometimes left parties in the building alone for hours together; that he had store-keeper's books, which were produced by the District-Attorney, but he would not swear that he had not made the entries in them all at one time and since the seizure, but they were taken from memorandums kept at the time.

On the close of the testimony, District-Attorney Tracy claimed that the goods were forfeited, and that the Court should direct the jury to render a verdict of forfeiture.

First—They were forfeited under the 38th section of the Internal Revenue Act of July 13, 1866, because there had been placed upon them counterfeit and spurious brands. The brand purporting to have been put on by Stevens was spurious because he had no right to brand outside of his district, and the brand "Rectified by C. Smith" was spurious because there was no such rectifier. Moreover, the brands tended to show that the spirits were rectified and branded in the Thirty-second District of New-York, while they were rectified in Chicago.

Second—They were forfeited, under the forty-fifth section of the same act, because they were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, because (a.) it did not appear that they were removed from Chicago according to law. The evidence showed a permit, but did not show that the proper bonds were given. (b.) They were illegally removed from the bonded warehouse in the Thirty-second District. Having been received there the Collector at Chicago had no right to issue a new permit to the Third District. (c.) They were not branded for removal to the Third District, but to the Thirty-second District.

(d) No. 66 Water-street was not a bonded warehouse when they were placed there.

(f) They never were within the jurisdiction of Collector Pratt, never having been legally in bond in the Third District.

(g) Conceding all the prior steps to be legal, Collector Pratt had no authority to authorize their transportation from the Third District to California, because the law gives no authority to transport spirits in bond, except from the distillers' bonded general warehouse to a general bonded warehouse.

The District-Attorney also referred to section 29 of the act of July, 1866, and to section 48 of the act of June 30, 1864 as amended by the act of 1866.

An important question came up during the testimony, as follows: The defendants offered in evidence permits given by Collector Pratt for the transportation of these spirits from No. 66 Water-street to California. The District-Attorney objected to them on the ground that, the spirits having been once removed from the distiller's bonded warehouse to a general bonded warehouse, the law did not allow of a second removal to another bonded warehouse, and that the permits therefore gave no authority for the removal.

The Court, after hearing argument, held that the law was as claimed by the District-Attorney, but admitted the permits as evidence of the intent under which the parties were acting in the removal of the spirits.

The forfeiting clause of the twenty-ninth section claimed (1) that this section only applied to spirits distilled subsequent to July 13, 1866, and that there was no evidence in the case on that point; (2) that the removal denounced was either from the distillery or the distillery bonded warehouse, and no other, and there was no evidence of such illegal removal in this case; (3) that the phrase "proper name or brand" referred only to commercial designation, as, for example, calling spirits petroleum; and (4) that the forfeiture depended on prior criminal conviction of the offender.

Under the thirty-eighth section, Mr. Webster contended that there was no evidence that "inspectors' brands or plates" had been used with "fraudulent intent," and that the phrase "counterfeit or spurious brands or plates" in the second clause referred only to brands or plates defined, prescribed and required by law, and not to mere trade marks, as subsituting the words "French spirits" for Cologne spirits, or *vice versa*. He also claimed that this section applied only to spirits distilled subsequent to July 13, 1866, and the prosecution must in any event satisfy the jury of intent to evade the tax, and not an honest intent. This was for the jury and not the Court.

He further claimed that the forty-fifth section referred only to spirits which, unlike those in controversy, had never been in a *general* bonded warehouse, as distinguished from a bonded warehouse; that under this section, spirits which have never been in a general warehouse, if found elsewhere than in a distillery warehouse, and proved to have been illegally removed and tax not paid, may be prosecuted for condemnation in Court, or seized by the collector and sold under rules of distraint for taxes; and when the latter mode is elected, and not otherwise, is the burden of proof on the claimant to show the taxes paid, and that the forty-fifth section does not, in any case, apply to spirits on which taxes are secured by transportation bonds.

Mr. Webster claimed that under section 48, of 1864, as amended in 1866, the case could not, on the evidence, be taken from the jury; that, under this section, the prosecution must prove:

1. That taxes had been imposed on the spirits in controversy.
2. That the spirits were found in the control of certain persons identified and described.
3. That such persons had at the time of such finding a purpose to sell and remove in fraud of law, and a design to avoid payment of taxes proved to have been imposed prior to the seizure, and that issue under this section is one of fact for the jury.

To the point made by the District-Attorney that the law of 1866 permitted but one removal to a general bonded warehouse, Mr. Webster cited the contrary decision of the Department, its long acquiescence in it, its leading the public to suppose that any number of transportations could be made, and its recent sudden change of opinion. He contended that up to Jan. 16, 1867, the Department had induced everybody to believe that transportation bonds could be canceled on payment of the tax, and that after a bond was accepted the owner could do what he pleased with the property therein described.

The Court—I do not propose in disposing of this motion to touch upon many of the questions argued; they may be, and perhaps are, all of them equally important in the case. I feel bound to put the case at present on the 45th section of the Act of July 13, 1866. In my judgment the burden of proof under this statute is upon the claimants, and I think that that applies to all cases coming under the 45th section. That being so, I am of the opinion that there are no questions of fact which can go to the jury. It is my present opinion that the whole case must be held subject to review, when it may be argued more fully before a full Bench; that this property was found outside of a bonded warehouse; that the claimants have not assumed the burden which the law casts upon them, and that the property must be forfeited under the 45th section. I think that is the wiser way of disposing of this case, in order that all those points may come up and be fully argued, and then disposed of by a full Bench. If the views I entertain of section 45, or the views entertained by the District-Attorney of the other sections, are erroneous, then, after a fuller investigation of the law, the case can be tried before a jury.

Mr. Webster—Does your Honor take the case away from the jury also under the forty-eighth section?

The Court—I do not put it under the forty-eighth section at all; I leave that out of the case; I do not order judgment upon the forty-eighth section; I base my opinion upon the forty-fifth section. My present impression is it will have to go to the jury under the forty-eighth section. It must be a question of law under the other sections, and I will leave the District-Attorney the opportunity to sustain his verdict upon all the sections he can, except the forty-eighth section—under that he cannot sustain it.

Mr. Webster—I ask your Honor to instruct the jury that upon the first averment of the information in regard to the seizure there is no evidence before them sufficient to warrant the forfeiture of the property; that there is no evidence that the seizure of this property has been legally made. The first averment of the libel is that the Deputy Collector seized the following described property. That being the averment of the libel a legal seizure must be proved as an affirmative fact like any other proposition. There is no evidence that a legal seizure has been made, sufficient to go to the jury.

The Court—I will rule against you on that point.

Mr. Webster excepted.

Mr. Webster—Also that upon the evidence Dailey, the Deputy Collector, had no authority to seize.

The Court also refused this, and Mr. Webster excepted.

The Court—Gentlemen, in the aspect in which this case has turned, the claimants have failed to raise any question of fact for your disposition. The case turns upon a question of law. I, therefore, direct you to find a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

The Court then allowed the claimants twenty days to make a case, or bill of exceptions, to be presented to the full Court.

DISTILLING WITHOUT LICENSE—MAKING MASH.

The United States vs. Two Tons of Coal and Other Property.—This was an action to forfeit a distillery, owned by one Terrence Fitzpatrick, in Navy-street, for distilling without a license. The testimony showed that Fitzpatrick had made his application for a license, but had not received it or paid his special tax, when, on the Government officers visiting his place, they found two-mash tubs filled with mash, and two empty mash-tubs, having marks of having had beer in them, and four empty molasses barrels, and his still was hot, as if it had been running, but they found no spirits. Fitzpatrick admitted on the witness stand that he had made the mash which was found, and that he had intended to distill it.

The defence claimed the right to go to the jury upon the question whether any spirits had been actually distilled.

But the District-Attorney claimed that the Court should direct a verdict of forfeiture, because the statute provided that every one who makes mash for distillation is a distiller, and as Fitzpatrick had admitted that he made this mash, he was a distiller, and was therefore carrying on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax; whereupon the goods proceeded against were forfeited by law.

The Court sustained this view of the law, and directed a verdict of forfeiture against the property.

For the United States, Mr. Tracy; for claimant, Messrs. Levien & Brown.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

APPOINTMENTS OF REGISTERS.

The Judge yesterday made the following additional appointments of Registers in Bankruptcy: Tenth Congressional District, Ogle Close; Eleventh Congressional District, Thomas W. Beale; Twelfth Congressional District, John W. Little; Thirteenth Congressional District, Gen. Theod. B. Gates. It was ordered that the first three file bonds in the sum of $10,000 each, and the last in the sum of $7,500.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 17.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE WOOD LEASES—MANDAMUS SET ASIDE.

The People, ex rel., Fernando Wood vs. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.—The argument of this case, postponed from Tuesday last, was concluded yesterday. In the Times of Wednesday we published the proceedings so far as they had then progressed. The argument on Tuesday terminated quite suddenly and unexpectedly, in consequence of Judge Allen, who is one of the counsel for Mr. Wood, reading to the Court an affidavit made by Wood to the effect that Comptroller Connolly not only suggested, but urged him (Wood) to obtain a peremptory *mandamus* from a Judge of the Supreme Court, compelling him (Connolly) to execute the leases of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for ten years, at $18,000 per year, for the use of the Law Department of this City. The Corporation Counsel, and his associate, Mr. Williams, having been, as they alleged, taken by surprise on account of such an affidavit having been made by Wood, they asked for a postponement in order to obtain the affidavit of Mr. Connolly contradictory of this statement. The Court granted the adjournment, and yesterday the case was called on and concluded.

Mr. Allen, in behalf of Wood, continued his argument, and spoke in reference to the two actions which had been commenced as to this same subject matter. One of them was at the suit of Pullman; the other a suit in behalf of the City, brought by the Mayor and Common Council *vs.* Wood, &c. Counsel said they desired a further postponement, and this time the motion came from his side of the house. The reason for their asking it was this—Mr. Shea, who is the attorney of record in behalf of Wood, is, said counsel, absent from the City; he went to Richmond some days ago on professional business and has not yet returned, but he will probably be here as soon as Monday next. He (Shea) is perhaps the only person, beside Fernando Wood and Comptroller Connolly, who knows precisely what did take place at the time of this interview in the Comptroller's office on the 6th inst., immediately after Judge Barnard dissolved the two injunctions. We want his affidavit, and we ask an adjournment at least until Monday or Tuesday next for the purpose of obtaining it.

Mr. O'Gorman, counsel to the corporation, said that so far as the interests of the City were concerned, he could not and would not consent to any postponement. This, said he, is a motion to set aside a peremptory *mandamus*, granted by a Judge of this Court without notice, and by the terms of it, a City official is required to execute leases of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, at $18,000 per annum for ten years, for the use of the Law Department, or in case of his refusal to execute, he is to go to jail forthwith, and there remain until he will do it. This is a peremptory *mandamus*, and under the circumstances the learned Judge who issued it has suddenly made use of the entire power of the Court. This is hazardous, nay dangerous, to permit such power to be exercised by a Judge, out of Court and without notice. In effect this *mandamus* of Judge Barnard, decides this suit in favor of Mr. Wood. If such practices can be sustained, the rights of the citizen are in danger. A precedent will be established highly dangerous to the Bench, Bar and to all concerned. My only object is that entire justice shall be done. But in one of the suits which has grown out of these transactions, much time has been asked for by the other side.

Mr. Allen—Do you mean me?

Mr. O'Gorman—It is exceedingly difficult to tell who are the counsel on the other side. But much time has been asked for and obtained in which to put in an answer. Once they got twenty days, once forty days; and when I would no longer give them time, as I could not in justice to my constituents, they applied to the Court, and on affidavit, they obtained further time in which to answer. Then indeed it was that Mr. Shea appeared; but the answer is not in yet. The defendant Wood has thus far evaded a trial before a jury. It is a case which ought, above all others, to be tried before a jury. While things are in this shape a step is taken by a Supreme Court Judge of this City, without notice of any kind and out of Court, he grants a peremptory *mandamus*, the object and intent of which was to send the Comptroller to jail in case he did not execute the leases in question. No opportunity was given him to deny anything or to make any defence. The Judge undertook to decide the whole case. But it cannot be tried in that manner; and if it be true Judge Barnard erred, we have a right to have his order, or writ, or whatever it may be termed, set aside. I believe it to be a most imprudent and ill-advised proceeding on the part of that judicial officer.

The Court—It seems Mr. Wood has gone to Europe, and Shea has not returned from Richmond. What do you want Mr. Allen? Do you ask to have the further hearing of the motion stand over until another day?

Mr. Allen—Yes, that is it your Honor.

Mr. O'Gorman—I was about to say that one of the objections urged by my associate, Mr. Williams, on the previous argument, is that the *mandamus* was granted without notice. To obviate or meet this objection our opponents introduced the affidavit of Mr. Wood. Their idea was that inasmuch as Connolly suggested and even urged Wood to get a peremptory *mandamus*, no formal notice to one of the City's Executive officers was necessary. I will now read Mr. Connolly's counter affidavit as follows:

State of New-York, City of New-York, ss: Richard B. Connolly, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is Comptroller of the City of New-York, and that he stated to Fernando Wood, on the day upon which the orders granted by Justice Barnard removing the injunctions restraining the Comptroller and his successors from executing or delivering the leases of the premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street for the use of the Law Department of the City, that he should not execute said leases at that time, and upon said Wood having asked him if a peremptory mandamus to that effect were served upon him, whether he would then execute such leases, this deponent stated to said Wood that he supposed he would be obliged to obey the orders and directions of the Supreme Court.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of May, 1867.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

Mr. O'Gorman then said that their position is that Wood's affidavit did not put the facts of the case properly before the Court. That was the mildest way he could state it. He then called the attention of the Court to the provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject of *mandamus*. In conclusion, counsel said his opponents had taken a short cut to reach their end in this instance; that if it were to be established as a precedent, and such things were to become common, it would be a sad thing for this City; it would be most dangerous for the citizens, and disastrous to the Bench and the Bar.

Mr. Williams said that the application made by his opponents to postpone did not, on its face, seem to be unreasonable, but they claimed that for a Court to entertain such a motion implied that the writ might have been properly issued. Once establish the principle that this writ is all correct, and the danger is imminent—the evil commences. They could not consent that it should have the indorsement of that Court. If, said he, your Honor postpones this case, it is saying that a Judge out of Court may, without notice, issue a peremptory *mandamus*, compelling an official to do certain acts or go to jail for an indefinite length of time. No unforeseen exigency has arisen since Tuesday last. Must Connolly, while the subject matter is still in litigation, and while an appeal to the General Term from Judge Barnard's order dissolving the injunction is pending, go to jail for refusing to execute the lease of premises in Nassau-street at $18,000 a year for ten years? If he, the Comptroller, could save the City $180,000, why should he not do it? Can a Judge out of Court, without notice, make such a peremptory order? Counsel read extracts from the great Chief Justice Marshall—whom he termed the greatest Judge that ever lived—to show that this proceeding of Judge Barnard's was opposed, not only to all law, but was in opposition to all principles of right—to all natural justice.

Mr. Allen—Who do you say you quote from now?

Mr. Williams—I say I read from Chief Justice Marshall, the greatest Judge that ever lived. If the Court please, my friend don't seem to be acquainted with Marshall; if he had been he never would have commenced this proceeding. I also quote from Judge Story, Judge Conkling, Blackstone, and others to show that this *mandamus* of Judge Barnard's is right in the teeth of natural justice. I do hope your Honor will not give the sanction of your judicial position to so foul a wrong.

Mr. Allen, in reply, said that as to counsel reading the Court a lecture on its duty, he thought it was rather ill-timed. The question immediately before them was, shall a favor be granted to one side and not to the other? When, last Tuesday, his opponents asked for an adjournment he, counsel, did not object. On his side they wished for nothing but the truth; they were most anxious to have it all come out. After the argument had been substantially stated the other side asked for a postponement. Now no wonder they seek to excuse themselves for opposing the putting off until Monday next, when Mr. Shea would probably be here. The latter might be able to swear to a very different state of things from that testified to by Connolly. Shea is absent, said counsel, and Wood has left the country. What harm can ensue if the Court grant the motion to postpone?

The Court—I feel an embarrassment about this thing, and I see you do, Mr. Allen. You ask a postponement to get an affidavit from Shea as to what took place between Wood and Connolly. Even if Wood's affidavit were true, I don't know what difference it would make to you, Mr. Allen. If I were to say that I would adjourn over for the purpose of trying this case on affidavits, I do not think I would be doing justice; in fact, it would be wrong.

Mr. Allen—I suppose that inasmuch as time has been given to one party it should be given to the other.

The Court—You all the time call Mr. Connolly a party to the suit; I don't. Here is a great City of one million inhabitants; they are the parties, each and every one of them.

Mr. Allen—Then when Mr. Connolly goes to jail he has no right to a *habeas corpus*.

The Court—No. I don't put it in that way; our conclusion does not follow. I will hear you, Mr. Allen, on the merits if you have any.

Mr. Allen—It is important to Wood & Shea to have their positions properly before the Court. No one would be injured by the delay of two or three days. There is no need of this hot haste. Moreover, Connolly does not conflict with Wood; this will appear by a comparison of the two affidavits. Connolly does not say he did not suggest the *mandamus*. Counsel concluded with the remark that everything ought not to be presumed against his client. If Mr. Shea were here he might be able to explain when and where Judge Barnard issued the *mandamus*, which would do away with the objection that it was granted *ex parte*, and out of Court. Mr. Shea could explain when and where the *mandamus* was issued. The favors asked by the other side—

O'Gorman (interrupting)—I don't ask for any favors and I don't think I have in this case. The only question now is shall these leases be executed, or shall Connolly go to jail for not doing what the *mandamus* requires.

Mr. Allen—No, that is not all; one important question is, Shall we have an opportunity to properly make our case?

The Court—I am sure that Mr. Allen would not contend that a peremptory *mandamus*, issued without notice to the opposite party, would be valid, according to the present practice. There is a vast difference between a consent and a legal notice. I think it would be indecorous, if not illegal, for me to grant this postponement; it would be equivalent to saying that I think there is something in the point taken that the consent of the Comptroller, according to Wood's affidavit, is equal to a notice. I hold that in the common acceptation of the term, Judge Barnard's order was made out of Court. Was there a notice? A consent made by the Comptroller of New-York is not a notice. Legally, notices must be served on the Mayor, Corporation Counsel or Comptroller. Here is a corporation of more wealth and importance than any other on the continent. The Comptroller is the custodian of the funds of the City. Every person in New-York is a party to the suit. I shall direct an order to be entered setting aside the *mandamus*.

On motion of counsel an order was made staying all proceedings until the appeal from the decision of Judge Barnard dissolving the injunction shall have been argued and decided by the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 17.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR THE SUFFOCATION OF TENANTS BY A LANDLORD.

Francis McGahey, Administrator of Francis McGahey, Infant, Deceased, vs. Eliza Hunter and Edwin B. Hunter; Same as Administrator of Rosa McGahey vs. Same; Ann McGahey vs. Same; Francis McGahey vs. Same.—These suits arose out of the suffocation of a family named McGahey at No. 597 Grand-street, in December, 1865, the particulars of which were published at the time. The McGahey family occupied rooms on the first floor of the aforesaid premises, of which the defendants in these actions were owners. They were in arrears for rent and in order to get rid of them the defendants attempted to smoke them out by closing up the flue of the chimney so that the McGaheys could not use it. In consequence of this act the family were suffocated one night and, when found, two of them—Francis McGahey, four years of age, and Rosa McGahey, 67 years of age, were dead. The present actions are brought to recover damages for the loss of service of the two deceased members of the family, and for injuries sustained by Ann McGahey and Francis McGahey—the first claim being for $5,000 each, and the last for $25,000 each.

The defence was that the stoppage of the chimney was for the purpose of preventing the use of the apartments by the plaintiffs, so as to induce them to leave, and with no intention of injuring them; that plaintiffs were notified not to build a fire in the room; that there was no malice on the part of defendants.

The Court charged the jury that so far as the deceased persons were concerned, plaintiff could not recover beyond the damages which he proved he had sustained from the loss of their services. With regard to the injuries sustained by the survivors, the damages rested in the discretion of the jury.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $200 damages in the case of Rosa McGahey, $500 for Francis McGahey, $4,250 for Ann McGahey, and $1,500 for Francis McGahey, the plaintiff.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY CASE.

John Church vs. Union Theological Seminary.—Plaintiff for several years past was Janitor and Superintendent of the defendant's building, at No. 9 University-place. When first appointed, plaintiff received compensation at the rate of $25 per month, which was increased yearly until, in 1865, he received a salary of $50 per month. Plaintiff had authority to employ persons to clean the building during vacation, and whatever he paid therefor he was reimbursed. In 1864, No. 30 Clinton-place was added to the other building; and in 1865, No. 259 Greene-street was also added. These two buildings the plaintiff took charge of in his former capacity, at the request of Mr. Gallagher, the defendant's Treasurer, and expended moneys for cleaning and whitewashing the buildings for which he was not paid. Plaintiff brought suit to recover $276, for moneys so paid out, and for nineteen months' services, at $10 per month, for taking charge of the new buildings. Plaintiff and his witnesses established the employment, the balance remaining due. The defence was that the plaintiff was not entitled to extra compensation for the new buildings; that under his employment, he was bound to take charge of those as well as the old building for the $50 per month, which had been paid in full; and that the plaintiff had received $102, which he fraudulently stated he had paid to two women employed by him, and that they were never employed, nor were they paid anything. This the plaintiff denied, and introduced several witnesses to prove that they had seen two women working in the buildings, but they did not know their names.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for the full amount, and the Court granted an allowance of $25.

Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; J. S. Cornwall for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Miller.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, moved for the judgment of the Court in the case of Anthony Mahn, who was a few days since convicted of murder in the second degree, whereupon the Court addressed the prisoner as follows:

Anthony Mahn, you were indicted for the crime of murder in the first degree, and the jury before whom you were tried have taken a merciful consideration

of your case, and found that you were only guilty of murder in the second degree. It appeared upon your trial that on the night of the 3d of March, at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, in this City, you met the deceased, Stephen S. Carland, in company with some of his friends, and taking offence at some remark which he made, you attacked him and struck him several blows, and finally plunged a knife in his body, which caused his death. Your conduct in committing this heinous crime, which caused the death of one to whom you were previously an entire stranger, evinced a recklessness, a viciousness and depravity which is rarely witnessed. It showed a reckless disregard of human life for which there is no palliation or excuse. It is evident in your case that you belong to a class of young men in this City who have no respect for the law, and who are ready, upon sudden impulse, to do any deed of violence and crime that may suit their purposes, or which their inclinations may prompt. You took the life of Carland who had done you no harm and sent him to eternity without any sort of justification. You deprived him of that existence which can never be restored, and it is proper that you should suffer the severest penalty of the law, as a punishment for your crime and as a warning to others who may be leading the same life which has brought you to disgrace and to a felon's doom; and which but for the humane views taken by the jury, of your case, may have forfeited your life on the gallows. It was a close and doubtful question; a very narrow maxim between life and death—and you have run a great hazard in escaping the latter penalty. It is a dreadful thing to deprive a human being of existence, and one who imbues his hands in the blood of his fellow man must not escape the awful consequences of his crime. And here I will remark that the fatal tragedy of which you were the author illustrates with striking force the impropriety and great danger of carrying deadly weapons upon the person. If you had not had in your possession the weapon which caused the death of your victim, you would now be at large, and the deceased alive. There is the great mistake made by those who thus resort to violence to avenge a supposed wrong or to satisfy their wicked passions. Although you are a young man, yet the circumstances presented and the enormity of your crime, demands that the law should be fully executed, and that an example be made so that others may understand that there can be no mitigation of punishment for so great a crime. It is, in fact, but simple justice that those who are guilty of violating the laws of society, under similar circumstances, should be placed where they can no longer endanger the lives and security of their fellow-men, and in the solitude of a prison reflect for the remainder of their days upon the great wrong and the fatal deed which they have committed. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner received his sentence very much as if he thought the Judge had made a mistake in not merely sending him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Thomas Hatterson was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

George Johnson was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Charles Hogan was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ninety days.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Presiding Judge Leonard, and Judges Ingraham and Smith.

Cases argued at the January Term before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clerk and Ingraham.

Samuel Holmes et al. vs. Sarah C. Clark et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., Leonard, P. J., dissenting.

By Leonard, Clerk and Sutherland.

John H. Moore vs. James Gordon Bennett; order reversed with costs and judgment ordered as directed at the Circuit with costs. Opinion by Leonard, P. J., and Clerk, J., Sutherland, J., dissenting. Stephen Kraus et al. vs. John J. Levy; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Cases argued at the April Term before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Sutherland and Ingraham.—John C. Dodge vs. Thos. Van Zandt et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Ingraham. The People ex rel. Richard O'Brien vs. John Healey et al.; order affirmed without costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Mary Taxido vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. Wm. Coleman et al. vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; judgment reversed; new trial ordered before a referee, costs to abide the event; opinion by Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham, J. Same vs. Same; order allowing assessment of damages to Sealy affirmed with $10 costs. Warren and Chas. W. Ellis vs. Emil Lessuer; judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Ingraham, J. The People of New-York vs. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey; order reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiffs on demurrer with costs, and leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs; opinion by Ingraham, J.; Sutherland, J., dissenting.

By Presiding Judge Leonard, and Justices J. C. Smith and Ingraham.

Abraham De Barre et al. vs. Johnson Livingston, President, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Frederick L. Hawks vs. James M. Drake et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 17.

By Judge Clerke.

Edward R. McIlvaine vs. Josiah W. Butler; case settled; amendments 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 allowed, the others disallowed. Alexander Henderson et al. vs. Sarah J. Betts; case settled; all the amendments allowed. Gustavus C. Kirschman vs. Charles Ledlard et al.; case settled; all the amendments allowed.

By Judge Sutherland.

Henry C. Miller vs. George Fitchett; memorandum for counsel. In re the application of Harriet Crocheron; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—MAY 17.

Before Justice Barnard.

CAUSES TRIED—VERDICTS RENDERED.

Frederick Smith vs. Henry M. Lee; verdict for plaintiff for $736 37; Court granted an allowance of five per cent. and twenty days time in which to make a case. Roger Monahan vs. Edward Cunningham and another; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $836 07; allowance five per cent. Rudolph Ross vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; tried by the Court without a jury; decision reserved. Henry McDonald and another vs. George W. Oakley; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $235 44. The International Insurance Company vs. William M. Peck, survivor, &c.; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff, $317 96. Same vs. Same; judgment for plaintiff for $691 15. Alexander Grant, Jr., vs. John O. R. Wilson; tried by the Court; judgment for $4,163 33. Thomas Burrows vs. Wylis Lyman; judgment for $862 for plaintiff. Henry Bruner vs. Howard T. Montgomery; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for the plaintiff for $639 55; allowance of five per cent granted to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Judge McCunn.

Harris vs. Stilwell; motion granted. Perez vs. Toole; bond approved. Sutton et al. vs. Forman; motion granted. Nicole vs. Estvaine; referred to a referee to take testimony and report.

By Judge Jones.

Thwaites vs. Jones; motion granted with $10 costs. White vs. Church et al.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Judge Brady.

Place vs. Miller; attachment discharged, without costs; see opinion. Bogle vs. Nichols; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs; see opinion. Beatson vs. Perkins; see opinion.

Movnagh vs. Schapp; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 17.

By Judges Barbour, Garvin and Jones—Heard at December Term.

Bean vs. Pettengill; order affirmed, without costs. (Opinion by Garvin, J.) Johnson vs. Mulroy; exceptions sustained, and new trial ordered, with costs of appeal to the appellant to abide the event. (Opinion by Jones, J.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, four prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, two were remanded, and one was discharged under suspended judgment. Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

John Burk, for burglary in the third degree, State Prison for five years.

Patrick McCarthy, for burglary in the second degree, State Prison for two years.

Thomas H. Barton pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Thomas is a hotel thief, and as such was well provided with false keys, with which he was able to go into any room in any hotel in the City. On the 14th instant he went into the room of Helen Robinson at the Astor House, and stole therefrom several toilet articles of the value of $4. A complaint was drawn against him for petit larceny, at the Police Court, but the matter having been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, he was indicted for burglary in the third degree. The articles in question were found on the person of the prisoner. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Hoffman pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. On the 11th of May he was caught, with two other men, attempting to carry off a chest of tea from the front of the store of John Dorcher, of No. 592 Grand-street. The tea was valued at $43. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

James Maguire pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. On the 30th of April last he was caught in the act of taking from the desk of John Van Levanter, No. 232 Greenwich-street, the sum of $59. He was remanded for sentence.

Isaac D. Clark pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money, having on the 12th of December last, in company with Joseph Packard, stolen from Nathan Chandler, No. 8 Wall-street, United States gold certificates to the value of $10,180. He was remanded for sentence.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

John P. Flood pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. John is a boy 15 years old, and was in the employ of Edward Bierstadt, the artist. He had charge of a large quantity of steel engravings, and took one hundred of them, of the value of $50 each, or a total of $5,000, which he destroyed by tearing up as waste paper, then sold it. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of this Court will be impaneled on Monday, at which time all those jurors who were summoned two weeks ago will be expected to be in attendance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 17, 1867.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109¼	20 Amer. Ex Co	59
5,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C '64	105⅝	4 do	60
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	106⅝	300 Bos. Water P	28
150,000 do ...s3	106⅝	100 Pac. M. SS. Co	128
8,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, Second Series	105⅞	100 do ...2d call	128
1,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan ...C	108⅛	600 N. Y. Cen	97¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	85	1000 do	97⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, New	62⅛	100 do ...s60	97
14,000 Virginia 6s	67	100 do ...b30	97¼
22,000 Ga. St. 7s	85	200 do ...2d call	97¼
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	97¼	200 Mich. S. & N. I. b30	67⅞
500 Cal. 7s	119½	800 do	67¼
1,000 do	120	100 Mich. Cen. R.	109½
5,000 Conn. St. 6s, W. L.	100	700 Erie Railroad	62⅞
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	95¾	1500 do	62¼
50,000 O. & M. C.	24¾	100 do	62⅞
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	93	400 do	62½
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	75	100 do ...2d call	62½
10,000 do	76	40 Erie Railroad ...Pf	72
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74	50 Ill. Cen. R.	114⅝
1,000 Chic. & M. 1st M.	87	35 do	115
28,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	89	100 Chi. & N. W.	34⅞
1,000 T. S. & R. 7st m.	97	500 do	34⅞
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	94	300 do ...2d call	34⅝
60 Union Bank	117	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	59¼
30 Bank of N. Y.	109½	700 do	59⅞
35 Cen. Nat. Bank	110	100 do ...s10	59⅞
10 Fourth National	106¼	400 do	59⅞
50 Bk. of Commerce	118	100 do ...s10	59⅛
100 Adams Ex. Co	58⅝	400 Cleve. & Tol	113
200 do	59	600 Chic. & R. I.	88½
200 Wells Fargo Ex	65	100 do ...s10	88⅛
50 Mer. U. Ex	19	300 do	88⅝
100 At. Mail SS. Co. b15	103½	500 do ...b30	88⅞
100 do	103¼	100 Tol., W. & W.	41¼
1000 do	103⅝	100 do ...2d call	41⅝
100 do	103¾	300 P., F. W. & C.	96¼
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	54⅝	200 do ...s30	96
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	97¼	100 Mil. & St. P.	35
100 Boston W. P.	28	5,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	62⅝
		15,000 do	62⅝
		100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅞
		300 do	59
		100 do ...b15	59⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. 3d Ser	105⅝	2100 N. Y. Cen. R. ...s60	97
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ...C.	111¼	100 do	97⅛
12,000 do	111½	100 do ...s30	97¼
4,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109½	100 do	97⅛
17,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108	300 do ...s10	97⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, N	47	500 Erie R	62⅝
50,000 Ohio & M. C.	24½	300 Chic. & N. W.	34⅝
25 Fourth Nat. Bank	106¼	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	59⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co	27	150 Chi., R. I. & P	88⅝
200 Mar Min Co	7	200 do	88⅛
100 At. Mail SS. Co	103⅝	100 Tol., W. & W	41⅛
100 Boston W. P. ...s30	28	1300 do	41⅝
100 do	28⅛	100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R	96⅛
200 do	28½	200 do	96¼
50 Adams Ex. Co	59⅛	100 Chic. & Alton R	107
14 Pac. M. S. S. Co	128⅛	100 do	107⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts	72⅝	100 Mil. & St. P.	34⅝
100 M. S. & N I	67¼	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf	53⅝
		200 do	53

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C. b30	24¼	300 Mich. S. & N. I	67⅛
20,000 do	24	200 do ...b15	67⅛
300 Canton Co	45⅝	300 do	67⅛
100 Mar. Pref	17¾	100 Chic. R. I. & P	88⅝
100 Pacific Mail	128	100 do ...s10	88⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	102¾	100 do ...b3	88⅞
600 N. Y. Cen	97¼	300 Clev. & Pitts	72
100 Hudson R	101½	200 Chi. & N. W	34⅞
800 Reading R	103¼	100 do ...b3	34⅞
1500 do ...c	103⅛	200 do ...c	34⅝
100 do ...s10	103⅛	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅞
300 do ...b3	103⅛	300 do ...s3	59⅞
400 do	103⅛	500 do	59⅞
1300 Erie R ...b10	62⅞	100 do ...b30	59⅝
200 do	62⅞	200 do ...c	59⅝
900 do ...s3	62⅞	400 P., Ft. W. & C	96
100 Tol., W. & W	41	100 do ...c	96
100 do ...b30	41		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible] O. & M. Cer	24	100 Hud. Riv. R	101
[illegible] do	24½	100 do	100⅞
[illegible] do ...b3	24½	800 do	101
[illegible] Mar. Min	7½	300 do ...s11	100⅞
[illegible] Mariposa Pr ...b30	18	300 do ...b3	101
200 do	18	200 do ...c	100¾
50 Pacific Mail	128	100 do ...b3	100⅞
100 At. Mail	103½	600 M. So. & N. I	67¼
100 West. U. Tel	43¼	100 do ...s15	67⅛
100 do ...b15	43⅛	300 do	67⅛
500 do	43½	200 Clev. & Pitts	72¼
100 do ...s10	42	300 do	72⅛
1300 do	43	400 do ...b10	72⅛
300 N. Y. Cen	97⅛	500 Chi. R. I. & P	88
400 do	97⅛	100 do	88⅛
500 do ...s15	97¼	200 do ...s10	88⅛
200 do ...b15	96⅞	100 do ...b10	88⅝
200 do	97⅛	400 Chic & N. W. R	34⅞
2100 Erie Railroad	62½	100 do ...b30	34⅞
300 do ...s3	62⅛	100 do	34⅞
500 do ...b3	62½	800 T., W. & W. Pf	56⅞
400 do	62⅛	600 do	58⅞
200 Reading R	103⅛	100 do	56⅞
100 P., F. W. & C	96	300 do ...c	59

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$800 West. U. Tel	42¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts	72⅝
100 do ...b30	42⅛	200 do ...b10	72⅛
100 do	42⅛	100 do	72⅛
100 Cumb. Coal	35	100 do	72⅛
200 N. Y. Cen	97⅛	100 Chic. & N. W	34⅝
100 do ...b15	97⅛	200 do	34⅝
400 Erie R	62⅝	100 do ...b10	34⅛
300 Hud. R. R	101	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	59⅞
400 Reading R	103⅛	100 do	59⅞
100 Tol., W. & W	41⅛	100 do ...b3	59⅞
1500 M. S. & N. I. R	67⅛	100 Chic., R. I. & P	88⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R	115		

FRIDAY, May 17—P. M.

The Gold Room was less firm on the sales of the forenoon than for the previous few days. The sales ranged 137⅛@137@136⅞ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is abundant, and some of the heavy buyers of yesterday at 137⅜ up to 137⅞ were resellers, it is said, this morning, either directly in the Room or by private settlement. The price later in the day returned to 137⅛@137⅜ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the steamers to-morrow rule firm at 109⅞ for 60 days on London and 110⅛@⅜ for short sight. The export engagements for the various packets sailing on Saturday were not fully made up this afternoon, but are estimated to amount to about $1,750,000. The French steamer does not sail until 2 o'clock P. M. The Treasury Office received $285,000 for Customs to-day, and purchased $1,450,000 of 7.30 ₱ cents.

The advance in the rate of Money at call, to the Brokers, to 6 ₱ cent., noticed in particular quarters late on Thursday, became more general to-day. In exceptional cases it was as high as 7 and as cheap as 5 ₱ cent. The higher rates, however, are likely to bring additional means into the Street for employment in this way, and the Brokers generally make up their wants with ease. A good many outstanding 5 ₱ cent. loans have not yet been marked up.

The Public Funds were steady to-day, and a large business is going on in the way of buying the new 5-20s, July and January interest, and selling to the Government brokers or directly to the Treasury Office the 7.30s. The old 5-20s of 1862 are a small fraction easier than yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange there was no decided eagerness on the part of sellers to follow prices down on the Railways because of the turn in the Money market. At the decline made last night on Erie, Northwest, Rock Island, New-York Central, &c., there was a fair demand through the forenoon, and a decided readiness to buy later in the day. The buyers of New-York Central were ready to accept 30@60-day options from sellers at 97@97⅛ ₱ cent., and there was rather more doing in the Stock than usual of late. In Erie the movement was between 62⅞@62⅛@62⅜ ₱ cent.; in Northwest Preferred, 59⅞@59½@58⅞@59⅜ ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were again lower on the old Express Shares, steady on Pacific Mail, and upward by 3@4 ₱ cent. from yesterday on Atlantic Mail, in which the party in the Stock are suspected of working for a close *corner*. The advance since the present movement began is already from 80 to 104 ₱ cent. At the Afternoon Boards, and subsequently in the Long Room, the general market showed a fair measure of activity.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	34½	34⅛
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅛	N. West Pref	59⅝	59⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	88⅞	88⅞
N. Y. Central	97⅛	97⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96
Erie	62⅞	63	Pacific Mail	128	128
Hudson	101⅛	101	Quicksilver	28	27½
Reading	103⅛	103⅛	W. U. Telegraph	43⅛	43
Mich. Southern	67⅜	67⅛	Mariposa Pref	18	18⅛
Illinois Central	114⅝	115	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24⅛
Pittsburgh	73	72⅛	American Gold	137⅛	137⅜
Tennessee 6s	64⅝	64⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	134	5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	107⅝
6 ₱ cent., 1868	134⅛	5-20 cou. 1865 new issue	107⅞
6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	111⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1871	110
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅛	End. cou., 1871	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	10-40 reg	99¾
5-20 registered, 1864	105½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 coupon small	106⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	103	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c	61½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds	62⅝
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Tennessee 5 ₱ c., n. bds	58
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia ex c	44½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Virginia, new bonds	39
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	61
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	North Carolina, n. bds	46⅝
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	Missouri 6s	97¼
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. Is.	81⅝
Kentucky 6s, large b's	100½	Missouri, Pac. R. R. Is.	97
Ind. 5 ₱ c. War loan	90	California 7s	119
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. l'n.	85	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	121½	Bank of the Repub	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of North Am'a	106
Merchants'	116	Hanover	106
Mechanics'	118	Irving	104½
Union	117	Metropolitan	128
America	139	Nassau	104
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	120
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	108½	Commonwealth	107½
Leather Manuf	173	New-York County	140
State of New-York	109½	Imp'rs. & Traders'	110
Commerce	116	Park	145
Broadway	244	Central National	110
Ocean	101½	Fourth National	106
American Exchange	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. Lack. & W. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Tol. & W. 2d M	75
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88½	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	69
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	88½	Gal. & Chic., Ext	96
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85.	104⅝	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72.	104	N. J. Central 2d M	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82.	107½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	89½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	97	Ohic. & Alton. S. F	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	110	Chi. & A., 1st mort	100
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	Chi. & Alton Income	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	50
Chic. & N. West. S. F	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	86¾
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	78	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Han. & St. Jo conv	75	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½

The New-York and New-Haven election yesterday resulted in continuing the old Direction. The Wall-street opposition was defeated by 28,000 shares to 14,000 shares—or two to one. We take it that a good many of the old stockholders were not inclined to have the Road go the way of the Michigan Southern and New-York Central. This vote of confidence in the old management, however, should not be construed into entire satisfaction with which the Summer way-travel out of the City has heretofore been accommodated, but rather made on the strongest possible inducement to enlarge and improve their facilities this Summer—especially for the important way-stations this side the Connecticut line. The Messrs. Vanderbilt, of the Harlem, who helped the old Board to their reelection yesterday, will doubtless do their part this side of Williamsbridge, where the two Roads connect.

The following points in regard to the First Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Richmond and York River Road are communicated from a responsible and well-advised source:

"The attention of the public is directed to the advertisement in another column for the sale of the first mortgage bonds of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company, by Messrs. Spear, Birch & Co. The road was nearly completed before the war, at a cost of over one million dollars in gold, but to repair damages and put it in complete running order $300,000 was deemed necessary. To enable the company to raise this sum the original first mortgage bondholders surrendered their first for a second mortgage, which leaves only this small amount as a first mortgage upon the entire road and its valuable real estate in Richmond, Va., estimated at $120,000. The bonds have nineteen years yet to run, the interest offered is 8 ₱ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the security being rather above first-class, should be promptly taken. From West Point the eastern end of the road, there is twenty-three feet of water to the sea, at low tide, thus providing a long-needed ocean terminus for the great network of Southern railroads."

Among the passengers who sail for Europe to-morrow will be Mr. L. P. Morton, of the Banking House of L. P. Morton & Co., by the *Ville de Paris*, and Mr. D. A. Wells, of the United States Revenue Commission, by the *City of Boston*.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,776,529 36, of which $285,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $222,000; Payments, $1,634,368 48; Balance, $126,401,266 48.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Baltimore, says:

"The suspension of the extensive commission house here of William Crichton & Son caused considerable sensation and rumors of other failures, none of which, however, have yet transpired; but there is a good deal of uneasiness, nevertheless. William Crichton, the senior partner, was one of our most active and enterprising merchants, and was for a long time President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, a member of the Board of Trade, and was generally foremost in leading enterprises of every kind. He did a large Southern trade, and his philanthropic sympathies induced him, doubtless, to extend long credits. He was also unfortunate in stock speculations. He hopes to be enabled to resume again."

Pacific Coast Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 15.

The following are to-day's quotations of mining and other stocks:

Gould & Curry	$530	Belcher	$385
Savage	2,250	Alpha	475
Potosi	4 50	Imperial	210
Ophir	370	California Steam Navigation Co., ₱ cent	71
Hale & Norcross	3,000		
Crown Point	1,465	California State Telegraph Co., ₱ cent	30½
Yellow Jacket	1,640		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, May 17, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3,704 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. and 280 bags Corn Meal, 42,023 bushels Corn, 2,533 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 578 bbls. Pork, 174 pkgs. Cut Meats, 323 pkgs. Lard, 36 bbls. Beef, and 363 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in request at 41c.@42c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unaltered prices.

COFFEE—Continues in fair request at rather buoyant rates, including Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18⅜c.; Laguayra, 17⅜c.@18⅜c.; Rio, 15⅜c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15⅜c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. Sales 3,400 bags.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry prevails for this staple, chiefly for middling grades, at rather less firm prices. Middlings closed at from 28½c.@30c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,800 bales, against receipts of 620 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,879
Receipts last week	8,060
Receipts preceding week	6,330
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	312,173
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	549,681
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	248,079
Exports since Sept. 1	371,672
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	112,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,697,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	355,000

FEATHERS—Have been quiet at former rates.

FISH—A very moderate business has been reported in the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 18@$6 37 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$20 50; No. 2 do. at $17@$18; No. 3 do. at $13@$14; pickled Herring at $4 75@$6 ₱ bbl.; smoked Herring at 38c.@40c. for scaled and 18c.@20c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive to-day, though quoted down again 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last have been 5,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 90@$12 15; common to good Extra State at $12 25@$13 50; good to choice do., at $13 25@$14 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $13 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 90	@12 15
Extra State	12 15	@14 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 30	@16 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 50	@14 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 60	@16 50
Extra Genesee	14 50	@16 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 30	@19 25

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $13 50@$15 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15 25@$18 75 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet at $14 90@$17 for extra ₱ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Rye Flour is in slack request at from $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $6 10 for City and $6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 380 bbls. and sacks, at $16 35@$17 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very slack request and somewhat nominal in price. Sales, since our last, 11,250 bushels No. 2 Spring at $2 77@$2 78 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at an improvement of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last 78,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 32, for Mixed Western, in store; $1 33½ for do., afloat; $1 22@$1 26 for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25, and $1 25@$1 30 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats have again improved 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on a more active inquiry. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 84c.@88c. as extremes, the latter rate for very choice new Ohio; State at 90c.@91c., in store, ₱ bushel. Sales 107,000 bushels. Barley continues inactive, yet steady. Barley Malt is nominal. Rye is in good demand and is again quoted higher; sales 31,000 bushels, at $1 71@$1 74 for Western, $1 80 for Canada, free, ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with May 14, Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co. notice thus: The Wheat market during the past week has been more liberally supplied, but it continues very sensitive, and the fluctuations have been as wide and as rapid as during the previous week. The stock reported in store here on the 6th inst., was 136,340 bushels. Yesterday the stock was reported at 93,874 bushels, being a decrease of 42,446 bushels, with one or two cargoes loading not deducted from the amount in store. The receipts for the week have been the largest for any one week since last January, and have averaged about 19,000 bushels per day, and unless the weather should prove unfavorable we are likely to have as liberal receipts for the balance of the month. The demand has been good, and almost entirely of a legitimate character, very little being held here on speculative account, this latter fact is accounted for by Wheat for future delivery being a trifle cheaper than for delivery at once. The receivers lately have shown a strong disposition to sell for delivery all May, which would seem to indicate large receipts for the next two or three weeks. Early in the week the market was drooping, and the price of No. 2 Spring declined to $2 73 ₱ bushel. The low figures caused quite an active demand for shipment to Oswego, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and other milling points, and this inquiry reduced the stock of all kinds not in the hands of shippers to the very low point of 50 000 bushels. Soon after a period of excitement set in which culminated on Friday at $2 90 for No. 2 Spring. Since then the tendency of the market has been downward. The weather lately has been very satisfactory, and well suited to the requirements of the growing crop, and we hear of none other than encouraging reports from the farmers, who, having finished seeding, are now sending their surplus to market. The competition among the Lake Underwriters continues, and only ¼ ₱ cent. is asked on Wheat to Buffalo, and 4-10 ₱ cent. to Oswego. The inspection reports for the week show that 22 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1; 171 car loads No. 2; 46 car loads No. 3, and 26 car loads rejected. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce estimates the stock of Wheat in store at 93,874 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 114,540, against 481,551 bushels for the same time last year. The clearances since the opening of navigation sum up as follows: To Buffalo, 96,972 bushels; to Oswego, 231,157; to Cleveland, 71,845; Port Colborne, 18,000; Ogdensburgh, 40,418; Saginaw, 8,000. The shipments by railroad during the week, 8,505 bushels. Shipments by Lake during the week, 15,000 bushels to Buffalo, 25,295 to Oswego, 8,000 to Ogdensburgh, and 39,392 to Cleveland. The Flour market has been moderately active at an advance of 25c. ₱ bbl. on Spring extras, but closes quiet. Receipts of Flour for past week, 7,284 bbls. Shipments for week, 23,813. Freights to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $1 ₱ bbl.: to Boston, all rail, $1 10; to Portland, by Grand Trunk Propellers, 90c.; to Boston, 90c.; to Buffalo, by propeller, 30c.@35c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in demand and buoyant at 19½c.@20c. for Bags, and 20½c.@22½c. for Bagging.

HAY—North River bale is in less demand and depressed at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 80@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 75c.@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request and firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c.: and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ₱ lb. Mr. Emmet Wells notices the week's business thus: "There is no material change in the market this week. With a fair trade the stock is gradually working down. Although the season is well advanced the opinion seems to be gaining ground that we shall not have goods Hops sufficient to carry us through. Prices keep up, and holders, in most instances, show no disposition to force sales, even at current rates, believing the small stock remaining will bring higher prices before the new crop is due. Nothing certainly favors the opinion that prices will advance, more than the present unfavorable state of the weather in the country. Growers are unable to do anything on account of the bad condition of the ground. Rainy weather with cold nights keeps the vine back."

HIDES—Have been quite dull but quoted about steady.

LEATHER—Has been rather moderately inquired for since our last, including Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c. Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@60c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@63½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75; Resin at $3 87½@$8 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 87½@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 39 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues very quiet and heavy at 16c. for Crude 24½c.@27½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted cheaper, on a rather dull market. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 12@$23 20 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 regular; $22 for one-year, old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, and $22 for Prime Mess. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request, at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon has been in less request at uniform rates; sales 300 boxes at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut ₱ lb. Lard has been in more request, partly for export, at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅜c.@13½c., and small lots every choice at 13⅝c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand and firm. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 530 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $40@$43 ₱ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Butter has been in limited demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 10c.@19c. ₱ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, ₱ lb	33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	30	@32
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western firkins and tubs, ₱ lb	16	@25
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Good to fine State dairies, ₱ lb	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	15	@18
Common to fair State, ₱ lb	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ₱ lb	10	@12
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@12
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13	@14

RICE—Has been in fair request and stiffly held at from $11@$12 for Carolina and $9 25@$10 for Rangoon, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is dull and somewhat nominal, including Turk's Island at from 42½c.@44½c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$1 95, and do. fine at $2 60@$2 90 (gold) ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet and somewhat irregular, including Clover at 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax at $2 90@$3 10; Timothy at $2 50@$2 85 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand within our range, including Honduras Deer at 58c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47c.; Para, 62½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoros, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 32½c.@35c., gold, ₱ lb.; Curacao, 50c.@55c., currency; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 42½c.@45c. each.

SOAP—Has been in less request, including Castile at 17½c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been held with increasing firmness on a fairly active market. Sales since our last 965 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10⅜c.@12⅜c., and 490 boxes Havana, part at 10⅜c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 12⅞c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 11⅞c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; also, 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been rather lightly dealt in, but has been quoted firm.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at 32c.@33c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Sales 260 bbls.

WOOL—The market has been very quiet all through the week. Buyers have been reluctant to operate freely, though prices have been working gradually in their favor. The demand from manufacturers has been unusually restricted. Holders have shown rather more disposition to realize, though the principal ones have not been disposed to make any important concessions to buyers.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@62
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	52@56
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece	58@65
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	49@53
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	52@58
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	45@50
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	42@49
Country, No. 1	35@39
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	38@45
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken only 150 bales Cotton, by steamer at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; a boat load of Corn and 165 tons Oil Cake, on private terms; 250 tierces Lard and 100 boxes Bacon at about 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 135 tons Oil Cake on private terms; and 500 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ 310 lbs. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 3,000 quarters Corn at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, May 17, 1867.

MEATS.

A very moderate business has been transacted in nearly all kinds of meats, this week. Prices were kept up by the dealers to a point which seriously lessens consumption. Concessions are made very grudgingly, and only in instances where the stock cannot be controlled or held over advantageously. We note a little cheapening in beef and lamb this week.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	$ 22	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb	18	@ 24
Beef, round, ₱ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	30	@ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25	@ 33
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@ 1 50
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	90	@ 2 50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	18	@ 24
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	13	@ 17
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	20	@ 28
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@ 3 50
Pork, joints, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Pork steaks, ₱ lb	15	@ 16
Pork, corned, ₱ lb	15	@ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Hams, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Shoulders, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	18	@ 30
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, loins, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Suet, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	16	@ 20
Hearts, each	25	@ 40
Sweet Breads, ₱ dozen	2 50	@ 4 00
Tripe, ₱ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business has been somewhat brisker in this line, on the basis of the averaged quotations. Supplies have been moderate for the season.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ₱ lb	$ 38	@ 40
Chickens, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	1 25	@ 2 00
Ducks, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Ducks, Brant, ₱ pair	1 12	@ 1 50
Ducks, Broadbill, ₱ pair	60	@ 75
Geese, ₱ lb	20	@ 24
Pigeons, squab, ₱ pair	87	@ 1 25
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 75	@ 2 50
Plover, ₱ dozen	1 75	@ 3 75
Rabbits, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Snipe, English, ₱ dozen	2 50	@ 3 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	26	@ 32

FISH.

Have been in fair supply and better request at generally easier rates. Shad have been quite low in price, on very free offerings.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ₱ lb	$ 18	@ 25
Blackfish, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Carp, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Catfish, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Clams, ₱ doz	40	@ 75
Cod, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Codfish, steak, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Cod, dried, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
Flounders, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Herrings, fresh, ₱ lb	8	@ —
Herrings, smoked, ₱ dozen	37	@ 50
Lobsters, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@ 3 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Perch, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Pickerel, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Pike, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Porgies, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Ray, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb	75	@ 1 00
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	28	@ 30
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	23	@ 25
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	20	@ 30
Scollops, ₱ quart	30	@ 40
Shad, each	12	@ 50
Smelts, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	—	@ 12
Sunfish, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Trout, ₱ lb	1 00	@ 1 25
Turbot, ₱ lb	25	@ 35

VEGETABLES.

An improved inquiry prevails for fresh stock, which is quoted in favor of buyers on increasing receipts. New Potatoes are much more abundant and cheaper.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Asparagus, ₱ bunch	$ 20	@ 50
Beans, steeped, ₱ quart	12	@ 15
Beets, ₱ dozen	40	@ 50
Cabbages, new, each	10	@ 15
Cabbages, red, each	15	@ 20
Carrots, new, ₱ dozen	18	@ 25
Cucumbers, each	25	@ 50
Dandelion, ₱ quart	6	@ 8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	22	@ 25
Horse-Radish, each root	6	@ 12
Lettuce, ₱ head	5	@ 10
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@ 8
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@ 5
Onions, ₱ peck	75	@ 1 25
Onions, ₱ quart	10	@ 15
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	10	@ 12
Parsnips, ₱ dozen	25	@ 30
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@ 10
Peas, green, ₱ quart	18	@ [illegible]
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 75
Potatoes, ₱ peck	50	@ 62
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ peck	1 00	@ —
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	5 00	@ 9 00
Potatoes, new, ₱ peck	1 00	@ 1 75
Radishes, ₱ bunch	4	@ 10
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	3	@ 8
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Shallots, ₱ bunch	6	@ 8
Spinach, ₱ half peck	15	@ 20
Sprouts, ₱ peck	20	@ 25
Tomatoes, ₱ box	1 50	@ 1 75
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	25	@ 40
Turnips, new, ₱ half peck	15	@ 20
Water Cresses, ₱ quart	15	@ 20

FRUIT.

Business is picking up a little in this line. Berries are beginning to arrive and are taking the place of plants and flowers at many of the stands. Strawberries are more abundant. Pine Apples are in fair supply.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ₱ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ₱ half peck	50	@ 75
Bananas, ₱ dozen	20	@ 1 00
Cranberries, ₱ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, Zante, ₱ lb	18	@ 24
Dates, ₱ lb	15	@ 30
Figs, ₱ lb	25	@ 35
Grapes, Isabella ₱ box	87	@ 1 00
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ₱ doz	12	@ 30
Oranges, ₱ doz	10	@ 75
Pine Apples, each	10	@ 40
Raisins, ₱ lb	16	@ 25
Strawberries, ₱ box	50	@ 75

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are plenty and rather cheaper, with a fair inquiry. Butter and Cheese are selling moderately at our quotations.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice new, ₱ lb	$ 37½	@ 40
Butter, prime to choice table, old, ₱ lb	33	@ 35
Butter, fair to good ₱ lb	30	@ 32
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb	18	@ 28
Cheese, ₱ lb	16	@ 23
Eggs, ₱ doz	23	@ 25
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle	30	@ 36
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 50	@ 8 00
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl	15 00	@ 20 00
Flour, Family, ₱ 25 lb. bags	2 37	@ 3 00
Meal, Corn, ₱ 7 lb. bags	28	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Milk, ₱ quart	10	@ —
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ₱ lb	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb	8½	@ 11½
Sugar, Brown, ₱ lb	12½	@ 14½
Sugar, Soft White, ₱ lb	15	@ 15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ₱ lb	16	@ 17½
Sugar, Maple, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Syrup, ₱ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb	85	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb	65	@ 1 10

TO PRINTERS.—I WANT SEVERAL SECOND-hand cabinets, two-thirds cases, immediately; cash on delivery. Address D. H. P., Box 132 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, 1867, in accordance with the following resolution:
"That the Rector be and is hereby requested, on behalf of the Vestry, to appoint at an early day an evening service of thanksgiving to Almighty God for His watchful care and protecting guidance during the past year; that due notice be given, and the congregation be invited to participate therein."
A statement of the recovery of this down-town parish, and the cheering progress made by the Church, may be expected. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.—AT THE EARNEST solicitation of the Executive Committee, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will repeat his sermon on the subject of the Midnight Mission, from the text, "Go and sin no more," in Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made. Persons who desire to listen to a very plain statement of facts in regard to this work are invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN, in the City and Port of New-York, will be held in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., and the sermon will be preached by Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., of Philadelphia, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 19th inst. Services to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

SERMONS ON THE COMMANDMENTS.—The next of this course of sermons will be preached by Rev. Dr. Dowling, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Subject—*The Eighth Commandment, Public Stealing, Gambling, &c.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY IN DODworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.—Dr. Larkin, at 7½ o'clock, continues his discourse upon Spiritual Experiences, and exhibits spirit likenesses and bones. Several eminent speakers address the Society at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. The public are invited.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE second of a series of discourses on the *Social Evils of this City*, will be delivered before this Union, SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Day K. Lee, in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church. The public are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Thos. M. Curry will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening services followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, opposite Academy of Music, East 14th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. Church supported by voluntary contributions and out of debt. Rev. U. Scott will preach SUNDAY, May 19.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—By Divine assistance, preaching of the Word of God on SUNDAY, 19th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, Ninth Article of the Apostles' Creed—*The Communion of Saints.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. Boole, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. McAllister. Seats all free. Sunday-school at 9 and at 2.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach at each service.

TIME AND JUDGMENT.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Two Thousand and Three Hundred Days.* Dan. viii., 13, 14.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by Mr. Geo. S. Chambers, of Philadelphia, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Class-meeting at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—ON every Sunday evening throughout the year there will be Divine service as above, commencing at 8 o'clock. The anthem for next Sunday evening will be, "*Glory to God.*"—*Mozart.*

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. Wm. J. Selby, Chairman of the District, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. 290 6th-av. All lovers of an earnest Christianity are invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. Wm. Dymond, Minister.—Free Episcopal services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. Mellin will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. Sunday evening lecture by the Pastor before the Liberal Christian Union. Subject—*The Want of Church Hospitality.*

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will preach at St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, 19th-st., near 1st-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Collection for domestic missions.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; Rev. Dr. Twing at 10½ A. M., and Rev. O. Witherspoon at 7¾ P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., a discussion. Subject—*Ought there to be Free Discussion on all Religious Dogmas?* At 8 P. M., a discussion between Dr. Broughton and Mr. Pink. Subject—*Is Man a Free Agent?* Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. F. Annan, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. Dickinson will preach in this church on SUNDAY, May 19, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 34th-st., near Broadway. Service SUNDAY, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. John Thomson, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. S. McMillan, D. D., at 4 P. M.

WEST 23D-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Robt. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in this Church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. T. Madison Dawson, Pastor elect, will preach (D. V.) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting in the church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, at 7½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

New-York, May 17, 1867.

Those architects who purpose furnishing plans of the building for a Post-office and United States Courts in the City of New-York, are requested to send the same to Room No. 1 of No. 156 Broadway, (the room of the Board of Underwriters,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1867, instead of to the Mayor's Office, as heretofore requested by circular. The same should be in portfolio, perfectly flat, neither rolled, framed nor glazed, accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and full address of the architect, with the approximate estimate in detail. No names or marks of any description intended to designate its owner should appear upon the drawings or portfolios.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary,
Of Commission upon New Post-Office and United States Courts.

EDWIN JAMES'
GENERAL LAW
AND
BANKRUPTCY OFFICES,
No. 229 Broadway.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New-York, May 14, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF Church-st. at a cost of $3,000,000.—All owners of property below 14th-st. are interested in this matter. Those opposed are requested to call at the office of the Committee of Property Holders, No. 10 Wall-st., first floor, and sign objections, which will be there prepared for them.
VAN NAMEE, Secretary.
N. B.—The time is short before this matter will be presented to the Court for confirmation.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerators, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

WANTED—TO ADOPT TO A GOOD FAMILY, a little girl in her twelfth year, of English parents; born here. Inquire for JOHN DUKE, at Tallman's stable office, corner of Broadway and 38th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-street, New-York, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, 20th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds GREEN RIO COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

25,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

Full chop samples of the coffee and samples of the beans must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The coffee and beans will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-street, New-York, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island and City Prison. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. —Dated Street Department, New-York, May 8, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

Quartermaster's Office U. S. Army, New-York, May 17, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a stable and forage-room at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof, and built of best seasoned lumber.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of —— dollars, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building Stable and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton, and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Ass't Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, May 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymbals, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.

The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

Croton Aqueduct Department, May 6, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Headquarters Third Military District, Office Chief Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,400) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS
for cash or approved paper.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES.
Park, pony and doctor's phaetons, six-seat; light cut-under Germantown, coupe and family rockaways, buggies of all styles; Jagger, depot, pony and light road wagons, with harness, saddles, bridles, sheets, robes, &c. Work warranted to be strictly as represented, and 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. TUFTS' Repository, No. 47 Cedar-st.

HARNESS.—250 SET HARNESS, BOUGHT LOW during the Winter, at less than factory prices. Single as low as $12 per set, complete; fine covered at $25 to $35. Also, one second-hand top coal-box buggy, as good as new; several slightly damaged as cost. TUFTS' Carriage and Harness Repository, No. 47 Cedar-st., near William.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, blood bay, long tails, about 16 hands, 9 and 10 years old, perfectly sound and gentle; can be seen every morning from 8 to 9, o'clock at Black's Hotel, corner of 130th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem, or by appointment. Apply to R. N. KITCHING, No. 49 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE—AT NO. 207 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.; the horses are young, sound and kind, and very fine in appearance; their speed will be shown on Fashion course. They are warranted to be as represented.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, dark brown, sixteen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. May be seen at FAGAN'S stables, No. 106 West 22d-st.

MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF good horses and nice family carriage, $625; child's pony and top buggy, $275. D. ROSS, opposite depot, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.—FOR SALE one new hearse, suitable for country; two for city, at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, Broadway near Bleecker-st.

FINE STALLS FOR HORSES—ON GROUND floor, with best of care, corner of 44th-st. and 5th-av. Horses bought and sold by J. PELTON.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE—LARGE AND handsome, made by Lawrence. Apply at private stable No. 10 East 27th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES MEMOIRES DE RICHELIEU.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, THE ELVES and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DAVID COPPERFIELD and POCAHONTAS. John Brougham as Micawber and Powhatan; Miss Kate Reignolds as Pocahontas.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, VISION OF THE DEAD, JACK SHEPPARD and THE DUTCH TIGER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches received by Atlantic Telegraph state that the Turks, under OMAR PACHA, have been defeated by the Candians in several severe battles. The Great Powers have again urged the Turkish Government to cede Candia to Greece.

The English Government is taking measures to prevent the spread of the cattle disease.

Services in memory of the late Gov. WRIGHT have been held at Berlin.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree favoring the Protestants of Hungary.

Advices from South America, received *via* Lisbon, state that the mediation of the United States has been declined by the allies.

GENERAL NEWS.

The amount of pecuniary aid disbursed by the Boston Provident Association during the past year was $14,571, or $11,781 in excess of the amount dispensed during the previous year. The total number of families aided is 2,397; 7,461 persons have been visited; 31 enabled to leave the State to seek employment or to return to friends. 584 persons have received from the society between $5 and $10, 157 between $10 and $15. 41 between $15 and $20, 24 between $20 and $25, 12 between $25 and $30, and 6 between $30 and $50. ROBERT C. WINTHROP has been reëlected President of the Association.

On Thursday evening the body of an unknown man was found in the woods near New-Brunswick, N. J. There was nothing about his person to indicate who he was. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury showed that he was killed by a pistol ball, but whether fired by his own hand or that of an assassin could not be determined. He was about thirty years of age, had dark hair, and had been dead five or six days.

One hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-three gallons of whisky were produced in the Sixth District of Kentucky during the month of April, the Government tax on which is $395,666. The number of gallons in bond on the 30th of April was 378,807½; and the amount removed from the district in bond during the month, and unaccounted for, 143,282 gallons.

The billiard match for the championship of Canada, between CYRILLE DION, the present champion, and Mr. J. W. CRONN, of Quebec, will come off at Quebec on the 14th June next. PHELAN, MC DEVITT, GOLDTHWAITE, TIMON and JOSEPH DION are expected to be present. The game will be the American four-ball carom game of 1,500 points for $500 a side and the champion cue.

A member of one of the Boston churches, who has been laboring among the fallen women of that city, has persuaded twenty-three to return to their homes, seven of whom have been converted, and five others were furnished homes in Christian families. By his efforts one notorious house of ten inmates has been closed.

A party of gentlemen, out fishing on Thursday afternoon on the banks of the James River, a little below Rocketts, discovered a box on the bank in which was contained the body of a man, and in a clump of bushes near the water the naked form of a female, partly decomposed. The faces of both were past recognition.

A lady applied at the Portland, Me., Police-office on Monday, in search of a lost cat, for which she offered $1,000 reward. She brought the animal from England, and thought a great deal of it. The cat had on when lost a gold necklace worth about $40, which may account for its disappearance.

EDWARD R. KING, a shoemaker, living at East Saginaw, Mich., on Thursday night stabbed a blacksmith named JOHN SEELEY, with a knife, several times, causing his immediate death. The murderer, KING, escaped.

The shad "pounds" at the mouth of the Connecticut River, inclosures in which the fish were caught by the wholesale, big and little, and shipped to the New-York market, were almost totally destroyed by the heavy seas of last week.

CHARLES HUBBELL was arrested by a St. Paul detective at Prescott, Minn., on Monday, on a charge of robbing HOWE's livery stable, in Chicago, of $8,000. He is in jail awaiting a requisition from Gov. OGLESBY.

Mr. BEVERLY SMITH, cashier of the National Bank at Parkersburgh, Western Virginia, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. A short time since, Mr. BEAL BLACKFORD, of the same bank, was also found dead in his bed.

HOSEA BALLOU CARTER, of Hampstead, N. H., was yesterday examined before the United States Commissioner at Portsmouth, N. H. charged with having attempted to pass counterfeit greenbacks; also, before the Police Magistrate charged with circulating obscene prints, before both of which tribunals he was held to bail to answer further.

Arrangements are completed for bringing out a new Democratic daily newspaper in Providence, R. I., from the office of the late *Post*, on Monday next, to be edited by Hon. THOMAS STEERE.

A young woman named ALICE C. ABBOTT has been arrested in Boston on a charge of causing the death of her stepfather, WASHINGTON PICKERING, by poison.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Archbishop KENRICK has secured possession of a valuable lot in that city, on which he expects to erect a cathedral to cost at least $2,000,000.

A four-horse team driven by a man named WYATT, broke through a bridge near Campton, N. H., Wednesday night, and both horses and driver were killed by the fall.

The Yale base ball men have decided to invite the Harvard Club and the Lowell Club, of Boston, to stop in New-Haven on their way to New-York, and play a friendly game with them.

Most Rev. Archbishop SPALDING, Right Rev. Dr. COSKERY, Mr. ALFRED JENKINS, Prof. N. R. SMITH have arrived in good health at Brest, on their way to Rome.

THOMAS MOORE, member of the Hartford (Conn.) Legislature from the town of Union, had his pocket picked of $175 in bills while getting on board the cars at Willimantic on Tuesday.

The late flood was the cause of great damage to the Chemung Canal. It will cost from $50,000 to $80,000 to repair the damage. There will be considerable delay in opening this canal.

The duties in coin paid at the St. Louis Custom-house from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1867, amount to $341,128, or at the rate of $1,200,000 a year. Total duties last year were $840,000.

The money drawer of the ticket agent of the Galena depot, on Wells-street, Chicago, was robbed a few days since of $1,035, while the seller of tickets was temporarily absent.

Ex-State Treasurer COITE, of Connecticut, is in trouble about his accounts, and a Commission of the Legislature has been appointed to scrutinize certain "irregularities."

The Commercial Bank of New-Orleans suspended payment yesterday morning. JACOB BARKER pledges his real estate and an annual rental of $15,000 to cover the liabilities.

Gen. SHERIDAN yesterday issued an order prohibiting the carrying of firearms by any citizen not duly authorized. Violations of the order to be punished by Military Commission.

Eastern first quality bundle hay is now selling from the vessels at the wharves in Boston for $48 per ton.

The Episcopal Convention has elected Rev. FRANCIS M. WHITTLE, of Louisville, Ky., Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

The stables of ABRAHAM WORWICK, near Richmond, Va., were burned on Thursday night, and nineteen mules perished in the flames.

A break has occurred in the Erie Canal a short distance west of Schenectady, which it is reported will take five or six days to repair.

An order from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 1st instant, suspends the collection of direct taxes in the Southern States.

LOCAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, and the tax levy as passed by the Legislature was confirmed. In the Board of Aldermen a resolution calling on the Comptroller for information as to whether or not any non-residents hold stands in the public markets, was referred. The Comptroller's annual report was received and ordered to be printed. The ordinance creating stock to the amount of $75,000 for the erection of a public market was laid over. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted to appropriate $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July. A resolution to pave Fourth-avenue from Fortieth-street to Fifty-ninth-street with the Stafford pavement was adopted. The Board of Aldermen adjourned to Monday next, and the Councilmen to the 5th of June.

The *mandamus* issued by Judge BARNARD on the 6th inst., directing Comptroller CONNOLLY to execute leases of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for the use of the Law Department, or go to jail, was yesterday set aside by Judge SUTHERLAND, as having been issued illegally. An appeal has been taken to the General Term from the order dissolving the injunction; meantime all proceedings on the part of Mr. WOOD are stayed.

The general Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was convened yesterday, morning and evening. Considerable business of interest to the members of the Presbyterian Church was transacted.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSELL sentenced four prisoners to the State Prison for various terms. Two were remanded for sentence and one was suspended and discharged.

Mons. DU CHAILLU gave his second lecture before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art at the Cooper Institute last evening, his subject being the gorilla.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Justice MILLER sentenced ANTHONY MAHON, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, to the State Prison for the term of his natural life.

JEFF. DAVIS remained quietly at his hotel yesterday. He will not probably leave the City until Monday.

Produce and Merchandise were moderately inquired for yesterday. Flour and Pork were lower. Cotton was rather less firm. Corn, Rye and Oats were dearer. Dry Goods were depressed in price. The Freight engagements were very light.

Party Movements South—The Republican Campaign.

The Republican Committee makes an appeal for money to aid its efforts to organize the Republican Party in the Southern States. It urges the necessity of sending speakers and documents to enlighten and influence the public mind, as well as of organizing the party for vigorous and effective effort at the polls. The appeal will doubtless meet with a liberal response. It is in the highest degree desirable that any great and powerful political party, which holds or seeks political power, should be national and not sectional in its organization and character. The Republican Party is now dominant in the councils of the nation; and it ought to have an organization and adherents in every State and in every section of the Union.

This, indeed, is indispensable to its usefulness and prolonged existence. No sectional party can long remain in possession of national power. Especially now that Slavery has been destroyed and all cause for sectional differences thus removed, will it be required of every party, as a condition of public confidence, that its aims, its principles and its sentiments shall be as broad as the Union and embrace the welfare of the whole nation rather than that of any particular section. And the best service the Republican Party can now render the country is to extend its organization into every State, and to labor zealously for the common good.

There is one thing preliminary to success in such an undertaking, however, which must not be overlooked. If the Republican Party is to become national in its action, it must be national in its principles and its sympathies. It will not answer to base its new development on issues of the past; it must have a distinct programme for the future. It must not rely for support anywhere, exclusively or mainly on what it *has* done, but on what it proposes to do, for the public good. It is not enough that it has abolished Slavery,—it must now make that abolition a blessing and not a curse to the nation at large. It cannot base its claim to power on the fact that it has made suffrage universal to the negro race; it must vindicate that action by showing that the country has been benefited, not damaged, thereby. And this can only be done by wise, beneficent and judicious action,—by practical measures, and not by loud professions, and still less by clamorous reminiscences of the past.

Nor can the Republican Party rely for continued life and strength on the fact that it stood by the country against rebellion,—that it carried the nation safely through the war. Up to the present time, since the war was closed, the Republican Party has lived mainly on the odium in which its enemies involved themselves during the contest. That capital will not be sufficient always. The people never keep a party in power,—any more than they keep an individual in office,—from motives of gratitude. In the presence of the fresh, new and pressing issues to which the necessities of the time give rise, the past is always forgotten. The people have no time for recollections; they demand action in the present and for the future. The Republican Party must not count, therefore, on maintaining itself in power by reminding its opponents of their past transgressions and its own patriotic conduct. It must show itself *hereafter* to be as much wiser, more just, more patriotic and trustworthy than its enemies, as it has been hitherto; and that must be done by the superior wisdom of its measures and its policy.

The Committee would probably meet with a more prompt and liberal response to its appeal for money, if the country knew a little more accurately what are the specific uses to be made of it. What is to be the policy of the Republican Party in the Southern States, as represented by this Committee? What are the measures that party proposes to carry out? Does it second the efforts of the Hunnicutts in Virginia, and of kindred demagogues elsewhere, to plant bitter and eternal hatred between the two races in the Southern States? Does it lend its aid and its funds to stirring up distrust and animosity among the different classes of Southern society? Does it preach confiscation as a Republican doctrine? We understand that a good deal of the money contributed hitherto has been used in the distribution of Mr. STEVENS' confiscation speech among the Southern negroes:—is that the use to be made of the money asked for now? These are questions which it is quite as important to the success, as to the character, of the Republican Party that it should answer.

We do not believe the people of this country desire such a crusade of renewed bitterness and sectional hate as a certain class of Republicans seem disposed to inaugurate. No public interest has anything to gain by it—the whole country has much to lose. The financial condition of our affairs demands the cordial, united harmonious coöperation of all sections and all classes of our people. We must cherish and promote the industry of all sections—not derange and destroy it. We need peace, concord—a common effort for the common good. The Republican Party can secure this, and every consideration of interest and of honor demands that it should do it. It should not sacrifice any interest or any right; but it owes it to the nation that the sectional resentments and hostilities which led to the war, should no longer vex the public peace or check the public growth, now that the war is over.

Lord Stanley and English Relations with Foreign Powers.

The greatest merit of Lord Derby's Administration thus far will be found to lie in the course which has been pursued in regard to foreign affairs. This alone might, and probably would have been, sufficient to make the Ministry popular if more important domestic questions had not been uppermost in the public mind. With those questions the Tory Party could only deal under circumstances of great disadvantage. A political leader may now and then succeed in changing his principles as often as the wind; but a whole party cannot veer round in this manner. It must, as it were, have some sort of local habitation as well as a name. It is necessary that men should know exactly where to find it. The old nobility of France could scarcely have brought themselves to sit in council with ROBESPIERRE, or taken to their bosoms the *sans-culottes*. Yet the revulsion in sentiment which Tories of the old school have lately undergone is scarcely less violent in character. Naturally enough the country refuses to believe that they can be sincere in submitting to it. The change is too sudden and remarkable. There has not been time enough to allow of even the appearance of a conscientious alteration of opinion. The Conservative Party suffers from this, and the genuine deserts of the Ministry are likely to be altogether overlooked.

It has been unfortunate for Lord DERBY that on each occasion he has come into office as Premier the Reform difficulty met him on the threshhold. His ministries begin with the seeds of death in them. Dissolution commenced almost before they started into full vitality. Various expedients have been tried to lay this troubled spirit, but hitherto every device has proved fruitless. But for this leak in the Tory craft it might have ridden out the storms which must always assail it. Undoubtedly the present Ministry has shown itself worthy of the confidence of the English people in its administration of the foreign department. It has been carried on with firmness, and at the same time in a spirit of justice and fair dealing. The system of bullying weak Powers, like Brazil, and truckling to strong ones, like Russia, which Lord RUSSELL deserves the credit of inventing, has been discarded, with advantage to the reputation of the English nation. The policy which Lord DERBY aptly described as one of "meddle and muddle" has been given up, and we have also heard less than formerly of the famous *Civis Romanus Sum* line of business. All these are distinctly changes for the better. They have not come before they were wanted, and now that the English people have recurred to sound principles in carrying on an intercourse with other Powers, we may fairly hope that there will be no relapse into the evil courses marked out by the Ex-Premier.

In the character and temperament of Lord STANLEY we may find the explanation of these not unimportant reforms. He is by nature incapable of the impetuous and ill-considered outbreaks of Lord RUSSELL, and we may be sure that had the *Alabama* negotiations been in his hands we should have no dispute pending with England on the subject at this moment. It is the custom, we observe, in England—where public men are subjected all their lives to a microscopic scrutiny and analysis almost unknown elsewhere—to disparage Lord STANLEY on the ground of the absence of enthusiasm in his disposition. He is, it is said, a somewhat bloodless creature. His intellect is "pale and colorless." He never gets warm or vehement in discussion; he is never angry; he always seems to be weighing things in a balance. To us, who can only see men and things from a distance, these criticisms have always appeared a little labored and fanciful. Lord STANLEY has fire enough in his composition, and he can make it serve upon occasion—witness his recent slashing assault upon some one who had impugned the *motives* of the Government in introducing a Reform Bill. But unquestionably he is of a very composed, calculating, brooding turn of mind. He turns a subject over and over again, probes it in every part, looks at it on every side, almost applies the test of the sense of *taste* to it, as lapidaries are said to judge of certain precious stones by touching them with their tongues. When all is done, he never seems to be fully satisfied that he has thoroughly mastered the topic. But this goes to prove, if it can be held to prove anything whatever, that Lord STANLEY is an eminently upright and just-minded man. If one righteous man could save a Ministry, as it might have done the city of old, the present Administration would be safe. The free lance of Mr. DISRAELI is partly set off by the honest sword and buckler of the Foreign Secretary. The judgment of England is perfectly fair to one at least of these two men. It pronounces Lord STANLEY to be a man incapable of doing willful wrong, or trifling with justice for the sake of the interests of the hour. He is not a highly popular man, partly because the people know really very little about him. But this can be said of him, that whatever office has been intrusted to him he has filled with credit and honor, and that his whole public life is free from the faintest blemish.

There is probably scarcely another man in the House of Commons so well fitted to carry England safely through her present foreign policy as Lord STANLEY. We shall not here attempt to inquire attentively into that policy; it is a subject of exceeding interest, and one which it becomes us on this side the Atlantic to watch and study. England seems to be taking a lesson from us, and following the principle of strict neutrality in the affairs of Europe; but how can it be done with great Powers contending with each other just across the way? Here we are far removed from the amphitheatre in which the contestants of Europe meet from time to time to settle their disputes, and it is consequently easy for us to say, "Fight or not, live in peace or go to war, we care nothing. It is your own affair. We shall look on unmoved." But can England say this? At any rate her neutral position has thus far been a success. By her means a war has been averted, and in the presence of that fact it would be idle to pretend that England's foreign policy, which has been so much canvassed the last few years, has weakened her influence or her *status* among nations. It is something to have kept the peace of Europe at a time like the present. In the recent negotiations, Lord STANLEY's calmness and self-command must have been of the greatest value. Lord RUSSELL would in all probability have vapored and fumed, and he would never have rested satisfied till he had introduced a dozen fresh disputed questions, which had not till then been thought of. A *safer* man to preside over the Peace Conference could not have been found than the Foreign Secretary. His judgment and his experience—for he has traveled much, and very observantly—are, in truth, his strong points. As an orator he can never arrive at distinction. He has a hesitation amounting to an impediment in his speech, which completely destroys the pleasure one might otherwise feel in listening to the closely-reasoned and trenchant remarks which he usually submits to the House. But this unfortunate defect is lost sight of in the general estimate of his abilities. If not a great man, he is universally allowed to be an eminently just and fair one, and people are usually ready to forgive the absence of lustre and brilliancy in mental gifts, if it is compensated for by solidity and trustworthiness in the moral character. Men of the latter class do the best work in the world. The sunbeam dancing on a bank of flowers is very pretty, but it is also very fitful, and often, before you can say "Lo!" it is no more to be seen. People admire the sparkle of diamonds, but no one has ever tried to live upon it. The ready man of the world, honest, well-principled and proof against low temptations, will always be a serviceable article, when no use can be found for the gaudier stuffs. Lord STANLEY may never take rank among England's most famous statesmen, but he will deserve the character of being one of the most patriotic and faithful she has ever had.

The Finances and the Politicians.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, alluding to the gathering of Radical leaders at the capital, writes as follows in regard to the effect of the gloomy financial prospect upon partisan plans:

"The Senators left the city in the full belief that a Summer session would be unnecessary, and that a quorum of neither House would meet. Mr. SUMNER and a few other Senators dissented from this opinion. But the objects for which Mr. SUMNER desired a session in July are entirely remote from those which now seem to render it unavoidable.

The financial question looms up into an unexpected magnitude. The Government cannot go on during the recess under the weight of appropriations with which it is burdened. The revenue is falling off, and threatens to become gradually less in the next fiscal year. The question now is whether the Secretary of the Treasury shall be permitted to use his discretion in deferring the execution of the Bounty Acts and a dozen other acts calling for large expenditures.

The laws of Congress having in view political objects of importance to the Radical Party, cannot be completely or satisfactorily executed in the cramped condition of the Treasury. The appropriations of the Thirty-ninth Congress exceed so far the promised revenue that the expenditures demanded cannot be made.

The Radical leaders, therefore, have determined that the Radical members of the Fortieth Congress shall be summoned, by their general committee and all their organizations, to be present and form a quorum of both houses on the 5th of July. At the caucus then to be held it will be determined what measures shall be taken.

The Secretary of the Treasury must be authorized to increase the debt, in order to pay the soldiers bounty and find money for other Radical necessities. A loan must be called for. Beside this, the Radicals now distrusting their success at the next Presidential election, must pass an additional bounty aid to secure soldiers' votes."

Whatever be the chances of a Summer session, there can be no doubt that all plans involving large expenditures will be materially and almost immediately affected by the unfavorable change in the financial condition of the country. With a Treasury constantly filled, a revenue that showed no signs of abatement, and an ability to float bonds to any conceivable amount, Congress might well laugh at the warnings of economists. Those were days when millions were trifles, and when politicians in power could indulge their schemes of munificence without pausing to calculate the national balance. All that was necessary was to determine how rapidly money should be expended. There was no trouble about the money itself. The Government presses manufactured it to order; everybody's pockets being full, nobody dreamed of suggesting the need of care on the part of Congress; and bonds were on hand in any required quantity, to be issued as freely as though the day of reckoning would never come.

When last heard from, Congress had not realized the termination of this delightful state of affairs. It discarded the notion of hard times. It resolved that there should be no scarcity of money, and to that end restricted the Secretary's power to contract the circulation. It decreed that the country should continue prosperous, and debated for weeks tariff schemes for taxing all men for the benefit of the few. It enacted an era of boundless liberality—an era of bounty acts, and acts for draining the Treasury of hundreds of millions. Judging of the financial future by the legislation of the last two sessions, nothing could be more serene. And with an abundance of money, what could be easier than the strengthening of the Radical Party? What more sure than that the party which provided for munificent expenditures of public money would be able, with a little adroit management, to perpetuate its power?

But laws enacting prosperity sometimes fail to produce it. And laws decreeing an abundance of riches are not always a panacea against national poverty. And laws providing for the distribution of money now and then break down for the want of it. These contingencies our spendthrift legislators strangely overlooked. They are occurring, nevertheless, and we are prepared to believe that they occasion sore discomfort and anxiety in the quarter spoken of in the *Courier's* correspondence.

The financial and industrial problem threatens soon to absorb all other questions, and is an element which must seriously disturb political calculations. With an exhausted Treasury, it is certain that divers Congressional appropriations will remain unattended to. There can be no lavish payments of bounties if there be no means in hand wherewith to pay them. But will a Summer session mend matters? Will it remove the depression of trade?—or the poverty of the great body of producers?—or the discontent which pervades industry everywhere and seeks vent in strikes?—or the want of faith in the sagacity of the Government which is visible in every financial circle? It may be easy to authorize an increase of the debt, but can the national credit endure the strain? It may be equally easy to enact heavier taxation, but is it probable that the country, taxed to the verge of exhaustion as it already is, will consent to carry an augmented load? These are questions which the ultraists, who think they can manage affairs according to their sweet will and pleasure, should try to answer before they go much further.

MINOR TOPICS.

A report is in circulation that the promoters of the Mississippi application for an injunction to restrain the action of the Reconstruction Law, disappointed and mortified by the decision of the Supreme Court, contemplate some bold stroke with the view of forcing the question upon the attention of the Courts. Ex-Gov. SHARKEY has gone home, it is said, intent upon nothing less than the arrest of the General commanding his district for treason! We trust that nothing so foolish will be attempted. Military government will continue harsh at the best, but if Mississippi wants to test its capacity for harshness, it will adopt the counsel of Mr. SHARKEY and his associates. If Mississippi and Georgia be wise, they will essay no further resistance to the plan of Congress. Their appeal to the Supreme Court, though from the first seen to be futile, was in order, but now that adverse decisions have been rendered in both cases, all talk of restraining the operation of the law should cease. Nothing they can do will impair the authority of the military commanders, or impede the reconstruction progress according to the terms prescribed. Let the Sharkeys of the South be forthwith consigned to the shelf, and the work which the people have begun in compliance with the law may yet end satisfactorily.

The impeachment business becomes more and more contemptible. The Committee continues its labors in search of charges with a desperation which failure daily renders more apparent. Months ago the cry went forth for the removal of the President for offences which were imputed to him. Then evidence was sought in support of these charges, and now the charges themselves are abandoned. Else why this hunting for fresh "crimes" and other grounds of arraignment? If the indictment drawn by ASHLEY and BUTLER were tenable, think you we should hear of the eager inquiry for witnesses on matters not yet a week old? The latest story is that Gen. BURTON, who took JEFF. DAVIS to Richmond, is to be examined, with the faint hope of gathering succor from the talk of the ex-rebel chief. Mr. SEWARD, too, is to be examined on matters equally novel and nonsensical. Altogether, the Committee finds itself in a tight place—with a strong desire to impeach, but without proofs or even charges to warrant impeachment. Some of its witnesses are represented as having attempted to prove too much, Gen. BAKER being of the number. The whole affair offends the public nostrils as a nuisance.

A significant quarrel is in progress in Louisiana between the so-called "Union Republicans" and the extreme Radical Republicans; the former endeavoring to control the negro vote, with a view to the consolidation of a Southern Republican Party, and the latter favoring the plan of nominating negro candidates and working the machinery of the State in the interest of color. The split manifested itself in the refusal of the extremists to coöperate with the other section in welcoming Judge KELLEY to New-Orleans, and is widened daily by local controversies and correspondence. The failure to confer colored suffrage in 1864, when the Union Party controlled the affairs of the State, forms one of the strongest grounds of attack, and is dwelt upon as evidence of the infidelity of old managers of the party to the doctrine which the negroes are intent upon carrying into practice. W. R. CRANE, writing over his own signature in the New-Orleans *Tribune*, assails the responsible editor of the newly-established *Republican* and his allies in terms like these, which he quotes from a letter purporting to have been received from a Philadelphia Radical: "If HAHN, CUTLER, and curs of their low degree, are to continue to lead the Republican movement in Louisiana, I see nothing ahead but a deserved defeat for the party." Trouble is evidently in the wind. The negro in New-Orleans, as we have said before, is contending for the mastery—not for simple equality; and the staunch white Unionists are not inclined to submit to his domination.

Another controverted point in connection with the income tax has been disposed of by Commissioner ROLLINS. Whether losses on stocks bought and sold within the year should be included in deductions from income, might not be a very difficult question to answer if common sense were the judge. But common sense does not always guide the *dicta* of assessors, some of whom met in council last year and decided that losses on operations in stocks, by parties not actually engaged in the stock business, should be considered a diminution of capital, not of income. We have heard of Assessors in this neighborhood who have this year attempted to enforce the same absurd interpretation of the law. The Commissioner, having been appealed to by a Boston correspondent, has ruled, "after mature deliberation," that "the difference between the cost of stocks and the price at which they are actually sold by the owner, in transactions within the year for which the return is made, may be deducted from the aggregate income." The decision comes opportunely for the guidance of Assessors, and for the information of those who have suffered from the injustice of the Assessors' opinion.

The Civil Rights Bill is giving rise to many eccentricities, not to say absurdities, in the vast region subject to military rule. Under the orders of Commanding Generals, horse-railroad companies are compelled to carry negroes in every car they enter, regardless of any regulations which the companies may have enacted for the guidance of their own subordinates. That is to say, the military edict has gone forth that the companies shall no longer manage their own business in their own way. At Norfolk, again, the Captain of a ferry-boat has been arrested on the Mayor's warrant for excluding a colored woman from the white women's cabin. Public opinion at the North will undoubtedly say that the exclusiveness born of the old system of Slavery, which this Captain would perpetuate, must die with Slavery itself. But the query arises,—Is this interference with the details of steamboat or horse-car management essential to the vindication of the principle of equality irrespective of color, which the Civil Rights Act is intended to establish? If a General may set aside the regulations of railroad companies, and a Mayor the regulations of steamboats, what is to hinder the extension of their authority to hotels and their management? And if a military or civil functionary may compel the proprietor of the St. Charles, New-Orleans, to throw open his parlors and chambers to traveling negroes, under the pretence of carrying out the Civil Rights Bill, may not some other functionary, civil or uncivil, compel the lessees of the Fifth-Avenue and the Clarendon Hotels in this City to assign their bridal chambers to the first colored couples that may feel ambitious of the distinction? Clearly, the hotels are as much subject to Generals and Mayors as railroads or steamboats; and the law which confers jurisdiction over Southern hotels in the interest of the negroes, also applies to hotels at the North. The law recognizes no discrimination on account of locality, and our City hotels may therefore be on the look out for a test case before the Summer ends.

We are glad to learn that President EWELL, of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburgh, Va., meets with a gratifying degree of success in his efforts to procure aid for reviving the operations and usefulness of this old and well-known institution. The object receives the sympathy and encouragement of all classes of our people, and of none more than those who have been foremost in their efforts for the preservation of the Union. It is proposed to rebuild the edifice and raise funds sufficient to enable the College to resume its activity. WASHINGTON and MADISON were both among its graduates.

The bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature to establish a Board of Railway Commissioners, bringing the whole railway system under uniform State supervision, is but an indication of the general growth of a principle in the public mind. The idea of the public proprietorship of highways is gaining ground. Early in this month a Convention of railway Presidents, Chief Engineers and General Superintendents was held in this city to establish an interchange of news as to construction and operation of their roads. Delegates were present from all the great roads of the country. Their deliberations tended towards a better mutual understanding and common action in modes of construction, repair and regulation of working their roads. But a more advanced recognition of the principle mentioned is seen in their schemes about to be presented to Congress, of public railway lines from the coast of North Carolina to the Mississippi, from Savannah to Atlanta and from the Ohio to Mobile. These proposed lines are to be common highways on which, as on a turnpike or a canal, all who pay the required toll and submit to the regulations may run their vehicles. With a proper system of double tracks for passengers and double tracks for freight, the swift and slow need never interfere with each other, and the tracks being specially adapted to their traffic will be made and used more in accordance with principles of common sense and economy. How these schemes will work must depend upon their management, but that they are evidences of the tendency to make railways highways, and not private operations, can hardly be doubted.

Everything pertaining to the Indians and their treatment is at this moment a matter of national interest. The Indians of the West, where Indian Agents, rum, whisky, gunpowder, rascality, treachery, theft and violation of contract and treaty are the rule, are gradually decreasing in numbers, and degenerating in character. The recent massacres are traceable in nearly every instance to some flagrant outrage by the whites, and always to the general and consistent habit of duplicity in which the agents of the Government and traders indulge. In marked contrast rise the eight New-York reservations, where the 45,000 acres of land under the tillage of this race yield bounteous harvests, and afford comfortable subsistence for an *increasing* population. In 1845 there were but 3,753 Indians in the State; in 1856, 3,934; in 1866, 4,137—a gain of more than 10 per cent. in 20 years. In 1845 there were 14 schools, against 26 in 1865; 462 scholars, against 866; 5 churches, against 14, 13,852 cultivated acres, against 15,398; $93,434 worth of stock, against $138,997; $34,973 worth of implements, against $40,521. This is a record of which not alone the Indians but the State has reason to be proud; it is certainly a marked and gratifying contrast to the result attained under the present Bureau system, which entails not only disorder and disgrace, but actual war and expenditure of blood and treasure.

Besides the thousand and one inventions and new "processes" by which American refiners of crude material and workers in various natural products throw away great quantities of the very thing they are after, (witness only the waste of gold in our Western States,) most of the matters containing the direct object of their efforts hold other valuable products which in the vast majority of cases are never thought of. For instance, it has been discovered that the solid refuse of shale used in the manufacture of paraffine oil is a most perfect purifier of water, and of two bottles an eminent *savant* selected as containing the best water for drinking, one which unknown to him held *sewer water* thus purified, rather than the regular water furnished the city. The shale refuse then should not be thrown away. The various chemical and metallurgical schools in the country are doing a good work in giving our young American miners and manufacturers something besides the "rule of thumb" to go by. A little knowledge may sometimes be "a dangerous thing," but it is frequently a most profitable thing. At Wicklow, in England, where they manufacture sulphuric acid from iron pyrites, the remnant was formerly thrown away. Lately a metallurgist took hold of it, and now, roasted with common salt, it produces a muriate of *copper*, which being precipitated gives one extra metal; also a chloride of *silver* which yields the second extra product; and, the silver brick being taken to London for sale, instead of bringing 5s. per ounce, the usual price, brings from 8s. to 10s. on account of the *gold* it contains. This is but a sample of the immense wastage involved by ignorance; and, where ores and minerals contain the uncommon variety and amount of valuable matter that ours do, all possible help should be given to institutions that will teach us to use and not refuse them.

The question of celebrating the coming Fourth of July is already agitating the minds of municipal authorities in various parts of the country. Many inland towns are talking about having "a good old-fashioned celebration," such as they used to have before the war, when a spread-eagle address by some ambitious orator, a "general training" of the militia, a Sunday-school procession, gingerbread and small-beer were the order of the day, and fire-crackers, squibs, rockets and turpentine balls the programme for the evening. In New-York a Fourth of July celebration is always a nuisance, and all sensible people who can do so invariably run away from its heat, dirt, din, clatter and roar, and its innumerable accidents and hair-breadth escapes. Yet for the privilege of having the City turned into a bear garden on that day, and rendered uninhabitable by order-loving people, New-Yorkers are annually made to pay a good round sum. Yesterday a resolution was introduced in the Common Council to provide for the annual nuisance, and, although the resolution was laid over for future action, $20,000 was agreed upon as a fitting sum to be spent in powder-burning on that day. It is undoubtedly proper that the anniversary of the nation's independence should be commemorated by our citizens, but $20,000 in these days of dull trade and heavy taxation is a larger sum than need be expended. It is well known that less than one-half of the annual appropriation is devoted to the uses intended, the remainder returning to the pockets of the individuals who voted it. If fireworks are to be purchased, the manufacturer of those articles who is willing to pay the highest commission gets the contract. The Common Council think $20,000 necessary to get up a respectable Fourth of July, and while they have charge of the purse perhaps it is. But we venture to say that if the contract were given to an economical business man, he could with $5,000 get up a display which would far excel any which New-York has had of late years. We hope the Common Council will continue to "lay over" the resolution, and thereby lighten to the extent of $20,000 our burden of taxes.

The triangular contest which has been waged over the works of Mr. DICKENS during the last three months has lent life to the otherwise uneventful literary season this Spring; and now, just when it seemed that the struggle was virtually over, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS make an announcement which will probably prove a surprise to their competitors. In a bulletin from these publishers, which will be found at length elsewhere, Mr. DICKENS acknowledges in very cordial terms their generosity in making him a sharer, retrospectively as well as prospectively, in their "Diamond Edition" of his works, and he indorses them unqualifiedly as "the only authorized representatives in America of the whole series" of his books. Going still further, Mr. DICKENS characterizes as "monstrous misrepresentations" all statements that he has ever derived pecuniary advantage from certain republications of his collected works not issued by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, and he adds: "In America the occupation of my life for thirty years is, unless it bears your imprint, utterly worthless to me." This arrangement with the distinguished novelist reflects credit upon the sagacity and enterprise of the publishers who have consummated it, and all admirers of the genius of Mr. DICKENS will rejoice that he is to profit by his extensive popularity in America. Sentiment of this kind, however, is not likely to lead purchasers to buy any books which are not at once elegant and cheap, and recognizing this fact, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS announce their intention to produce, conjointly with Mr. DICKENS' London publisher, two distinct uniform editions of his works, which will combine attractions not to be found in any thus far offered to the public entire, here or in England.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. Ristori's "Farewell."

In the performance of "Medea" at the French Theatre last evening, Mme. RISTORI brought to an end her career in this country. The audience was equal to the brilliant occasion. The selection of the character for this interesting event, however, may not be looked upon as happy in any respect. The previous representations of *Medea* in this City have excited little enthusiasm, and the repulsiveness of the appalling passions of that dreadful heroine are not calculated to leave the pleasantest impressions upon a public to which it would have been in better taste to bequeath only rosy memories. Nevertheless this performance emphasizes the drama, as the first and last in which Madame RISTORI appeared in this country. The representation was notably fine. The bitter sarcasm, the despairing anathemas, all the wild array of passions that disfigure poor human nature, in the Colchian Princess, were brought into bold relief with that forcible effect which is the characteristic of Madame RISTORI's art. But, as in all of this artist's performances, the claptrap and eccentricity of the conventional tragic actress were never once mingled with the acting. If Mme. RISTORI does take from nature the most energetic expression of its passions, she always subordinates it to the laws of beauty with the exquisite tact which is innate in her. She has certainly invented no school (and can have no imitators)—for, instead, Mme. RISTORI has seemed content with studying the human heart and giving rein to her own instinctive sense of what should be. This is the whole secret of those poets and painters who have reached the highest summit of their art. One of her peculiar qualities, too, has been the plastic realization of whatever character she represented. In "Elizabeth," in "Judith," in "Medea," there was no confusing mixture of nationalities, of ages, of natures. There could be no mistaking one for the other. Painting and sculpture go no further than this. The departure of such an artist from our shores, therefore, cannot be contemplated without some emotion. Her influence on the tastes of the playgoing public has been only for good. Let us hope that it will not be evanescent. Mme. RISTORI was summoned before the curtain twice after each act last evening, and at the conclusion of the drama the audience seemed to be trying which would tire first, it of recalling her, or she of answering their flattering applause. The moment seemed particularly suggestive of some expression from the recipient of these honors, and Mme. RISTORI answered the universal desire for a good-bye with the following address, delivered in English:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the first moment of profound sorrow I have known in this country. To bid adieu to New-York, the birthplace of my success—to say farewell to the United States that have received me everywhere with open arms—awakens emotions too deep for any words my poor heart can utter. My visit to America is the grand event of my life—grand in its hardihood, but grander

still in its triumphs. Your enthusiasm, your munificence, your goodness, I will remember long and gratefully—remember till memory decays and my heart ceases to throb. Adieu."

The representation given of "Medea" last evening was the nineteenth of that drama, by Mme. Ristori, in this country. "Elizabeth had 59 performances, "Mary Stuart" 49, "Macbeth" 15, "Judith" 5, "Phedra" 7, "Adrienne" 5, "Pia di Tolomei" 4, "Camma" 2, "Deborah" 3, "Angelo" 4, "Myrrha" 1. After the performance last evening Mme. Ristori was serenaded at her residence.

Irving Hall.

A concert of many pleasing but unimportant selections was given at Irving Hall on Thursday. The audience was excessive for this advanced period of the season. The *début* of Miss Lizzie Merrifield led the interest of the evening. This lady, who had previously been heard at Sig. Manzocchi's recent entertainment, has evidently studied attentively. The power of her voice is extremely limited, and it endures but little effort; nevertheless Miss Merrifield is an entirely careful singer. There is music, however, that would suit her better than Verdi, from whose *Atilla* she gave two pieces. Arditti's florid and empty *estasn walts* was not a much happier selection. Miss Merrifield sings as if she was in earnest, though, and that is always half the victory for a *débutante*. There is material in her for an interesting member of the concert-room, and perhaps something more, and we see no reason that she need feel discouraged on account of the several outbursts of injudicious "enthusiasm" the other night. Gold is not the less gold that it is mixed with quartz. True gold there is undoubtedly in the new voice, although some processes must yet be gone through before it is fit for the mintage and the stamp that will make it current. Miss Matilda Toedt, Sig. Randolfi, Mr. A. H. Pease and Sig. Severini assisted in duties congenial to their various talents.

French Theatre.

M. Juignet is to have a benefit at this theatre to-night. The pieces to be played are, "L'Homme Blasé" and "Les Memoires de Richelieu." There will be also a musical prelude, in which Mlle. Canisca and Sig. Bellini will take part. M. Juignet has striven hard to found French comedy in this City, and the disasters of last season have completely stranded him.

Summer Excursion to Labrador.

Mr. William Bradford, the artist of the Arctic Regions, whose large picture, "Crushed by Icebergs," has attracted much admiration wherever it has been exhibited, proposes to make a Summer excursion to the Coast of Labrador in the ocean steamer *Zodiac*. He intends to sail from this City about the middle of June. As good society is rather scarce in Labrador, Mr. Bradford proposes to take with him a select company of ladies and gentlemen who may be desirous of enjoying this cool and attractive excursion during the heat of Summer. The voyage will occupy about six weeks. Mr. Bradford's advertisement, containing full particulars, appears in another column.

A Swindling Enterprise in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 14.

A few days since the Police, in searching for stolen goods in a house in this city occupied by Fred. Biebusch, found an envelope addressed to Samuel L. Foster, inclosing four checks, drawn by the Ridgely National Bank of Springfield, Ill., on the National Park Bank of New-York. Mr. Ridgely, of Springfield, was notified, and an examination showed that the drafts were genuine, but that they had been subjected to material changes since they were drawn. On the 19th of March the Ridgely National Bank drew two checks on the National Park Bank, one numbered 48,485, in favor of Charles Hall, for $13 75, and the other numbered 48,486, in favor of Edward Hall, for $13 10. The persons purchasing these checks were unknown to the Bank. On the 25th of March they reappeared and represented that they had lost the two checks, and duplicates of the same were issued. On the same day the Bank sold to the same parties checks on the Park Bank, No. 48,557, in favor of John D. Moore, for $17 60; No. 48,558, in favor of Ely Shirley, for $14 20; No. 48,559, in favor of Matthew Farley, for $11 60, and No. 48,560, in favor of John Wise, for $21. It appears that acids were applied, and everything written with ink was taken out. One practice of the bank is to reverse their checks, and on the back, directly over the place where the signature is written, the cashier writes in bold figures the amount of the draft, so that in applying acids to remove the figures the signature on the other side was taken out also, requiring a forgery of the name in completing the alterations designed. Of the drafts named above, No. 48,485 was found by the Police altered from $18 75 to $7,000, in favor of Sam. L. Foster. No. 48,495 is in the possession of the Police, altered to $6,300, in favor of Foster, No. 48,558, was altered from $14 20 to $6,300, and paid by the Park Bank, April 12. No. 48,560 was altered from $21 to $6,400, and paid by the Park Bank April 23. What has become of Nos. 48,486, 48,557 and 48,559, or what use of them has been made is not now known. The Chief of Police, in addition to the two checks named, holds also two supposed to have been altered from the duplicates referred to above, to wit: No. 48,517, dated March 20, in favor of Foster, for $5,000, and No. 48,518, same date, in favor of Foster, for $8,000. The sum of these various alterations is $39,000 from drafts aggregating less than $100. If all the drafts were altered in like proportion, the aggregate would approach $60,000. The only drafts known to have been negotiated are those mentioned as paid by the National Park Bank. Nos. 48,486, 48,557 and 48,559 are untraced as yet. To what figures they were altered, and whether negotiated, cannot be known. The presumption, of course, is that all were changed. The signature of the cashier as forged is badly done, and was recognized instantly by Mr. Ridgely as a forgery. The success attending those paid by the Park Bank is enough to warrant the presumption that efforts will not be spared to negotiate those outstanding.

Registration in the First Military District.

Gen. Schofield on Wednesday issued a general order prescribing regulations for the registration of voters. Among the provisions are the following:

All questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full Board, and persons shall vote only in the district or ward where they are registered. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote—three white and three colored persons, voters of the district, shall be selected by the Board, who shall be allowed to remain with the Board, and who shall have the privilege, and whose duty it shall be as well as that of each member of the Board, to challenge the right of any person to be registered, who, in the opinion of the person challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in the acts of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the Board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration, in reference to each cause of disqualification mentioned in said act and the act supplementary thereto. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to substantiate the cause of challenge, or to rebut that offered in support of it. In registering the voters, the names of the whites and colored persons registered shall be entered in separate columns. Three separate lists shall be kept. The first shall contain the names of all voters who shall be registered without challenge, after taking the prescribed oath. The second, those who may be registered after challenge made, and the third, those who may be rejected upon challenge. Two weeks or more after the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the Board shall reconvene at the place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional evidence may be heard in reference to the cases of those rejected or those improperly registered. Boards of Registration shall have the power to summon witnesses and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and preserve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities or the nearest commander of troops, or they may at their discretion summon a special police force for the purpose.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Union Co-operative Building Society.—Another meeting of the above Society took place last evening at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, John W. Farmer, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Albert Allingham, explained the objects of the Society, and showed how every workingman who joined it could become the owner of a $2,000 house by paying $1 weekly and rent into the society. He stated that there were now 220 members, representing shares to the amount of $555,000, and they expected to commence operations the first week in June, and supply the first house the last week in June. [Loud cheers.] The meeting was the largest which has yet taken place and was very enthusiastic. A vote of thanks having been passed on the chairman the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening next. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon the Workingmen's Union to explain the working plan to that body, reported that the Workingmen's Union by a unanimous vote instructed their delegates to lay the matter fully before the trade organizations.

Accidents.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a man named Joseph Moore, while engaged in hanging an iron shutter upon a window on the third story of No. 529 Washington-street, fell to the pavement, and sustained serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital.....Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a little girl, 5 years of age, named Jennie Davis, was knocked down in the street before her residence, by a dirt cart, the wheels of which passed over her body and instantly killed her. The body of the child was taken to the residence of her parents, No. 427 West Thirty-second-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Fatal Fall Through a Roof.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer at the New-York Hospital over the remains of Mary Clark, who died from injuries received on the 15th inst., at No. 392 Third-street. It appears that the deceased stepped out upon the roof of a shed to hang out some clothes, as she did so the roof gave way and Mrs. Clark was precipitated to the yard beneath, fracturing both legs and sustaining other injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of pyemia and exhaustion, and censured the proprietor of the shed, Samuel Berg, for its unsafe condition. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 54 years of age.

Arrivals in the City.—Rear-Admiral Preston, U. S. N., is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A., W. E. Ely, Norwich, and Capt. Dixon, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Hugh J. Hastings, Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. W. G. Adams, Owego, Hon. L. Burrows, Albion, Judge Clifford, Maine, Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, and Gen. Robinson, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge A. R. James, Ogdensburgh, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commander Ramsay, U. S. N., and Hon. L. M. Closs, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Arrest of a Brooklyn Burglar.—Detective Coyle arrested Joseph Murray yesterday afternoon, at his lodgings in Brooklyn, on a charge of being concerned in a series of burglaries committed last week in Astoria, L. I. In his possession there was found the proceeds of nearly all the Astoria burglaries, as well as a miscellaneous collection of other stolen goods. Inspector Dilks ordered him to be photographed, after which the prisoner was sent to Brooklyn for trial.

Assaulting an Officer.—At a late hour on Thursday night a desperate row took place among a crowd of Eighth Ward roughs who had congregated at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue to attend a political meeting. Officer Paul, of the Sixteenth Precinct, attempted to quell the disturbance, when the gang made an assault upon him and abused him greatly. None of the assailants were arrested.

Jeff. Davis.—Davis still remains in the City, and at present does not intend to proceed further on his journey to Canada until Monday next. Yesterday there was even less interest manifested in him than on the previous day, his room at the New-York Hotel at times having an almost deserted appearance. Despite all rumors to the contrary, he has not gone to the residence of Mr. O'Conor or of any one else, but still remains an inmate of the hotel.

A Hod-Carrier Killed.—Hugh Maguire, a hod-carrier, fell from a ladder at the new building, No. 482 Second-avenue, on the 1st inst., and received such injuries that death ensued yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at the late residence of deceased, No. 218 East Seventeenth-street, and a verdict of accidental death was obtained. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 45 years of age.

Time Tables for May.—Benedict's neat little traveler's guide for the current month presents its usual reliable array of railroad and steamboat time tables for May. To lighten its load of figures the first pages of this month's number contain the tale of a "Lost Handkerchief," and some interesing sketches of prominent points to which travelers direct themselves.

Serious Fall from a Scaffold.—D. E. Forrest, residing in Eighth-street, near Second-avenue fell from a scaffold yesterday morning, which had been erected from a third-story window of the American Express Company Building, at the corner of Jay and Hudson streets. Mr. Forrest sustained several dangerous injuries, and was taken home by his friends.

Summer Travel.—The owners of the steamboat *Sea Bird*, which, our readers will recollect, was burned at Red Bank some days ago, announce that they have secured the *Nelly White*, and will resume her trips, as heretofore, from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, for Shrewsbury and Long Branch.

Woman Stabbed.—A man named Wm. Dodd, well known to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police as a disreputable character, stabbed his mistress, Annie Melville, *alias* Richards, in the head at their residence, No. 1,263 Broadway, causing a slight wound. Dodd was not arrested.

The Protestant Churchman.

The leading Evangelical paper in the United States, devoted to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church. *Fearless* in its advocacy of Evangelical truth; uncompromising in its resistance to Error and Innovation; catholic in its spirit; firm in its adherence to the distinctive principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the writings of the Anglican Reformers.

Edited by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., and Rev. Marshall B. Smith, assisted by an able corps of regular contributors.

Terms—$4 per annum.

Two copies to one address $7.

McCALLA, STAVELY & CO., Publishers,
[*Advertisement.*] No. 633 Broadway, New-York.

Commercial Enterprise.—Among the many things for which New-York Merchants are famous, is the magnitude of their enterprizes, and the far-reaching character of their ventures. The operations of the present day throw those of a few years past quite into the shade, and often equal those of a similar kind in the commercial marts of the Old World. The recent large purchases of Tea by The Great American Tea Company have taken the trade by surprise, and are likewise a novelty in this market. The taking up of two cargoes within a week, comprising 12,331 packages Black, and 22,849 packages of Japan, for immediate consumption, at a cost of about a million and a half of dollars, indicates the extensive nature of the Company's business, and deserves a passing notice at our hands. The consumption of Tea in this country is largely on the increase.—*Shipping and Commercial List, N. Y., May 15, 1867.*

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers and public speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system, to which it supplies the elements of blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating, and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "*all-gone*" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredient. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain. On the contrary, its effect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep, as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger, but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid. For sale by all druggists. New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

White, Whitman & Co., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Clothing for Spring wear.

Our goods are new, and prices to suit the times.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their Laundry Soap, believing it to afford greater actual value and economy in consequence of its absolute purity and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than any other household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Permit me, Ladies, to call your attention to the most beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer untrimmed hats I have ever opened, and at the cheapest figures ever dreamed of in Broadway. The exposition consists of 75 new patterns for ladies, children and babies. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. No. 907 Broadway or No. 14 East 20th-st. Ladies in attendance.

A Cure at Last.—All those who are Suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few drops of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Spring Styles of Gents' and Youths' dress hats ready at popular prices. BURKE, No. 126 Fulton-st.

Union-square, after July 1.—Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

As the introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARE of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, above advertised, we now offer an entirely new and extensive stock, from which very desirable selections can be made.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at as low prices as any other house.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, for Diseases of the head and throat. Sold by all druggists.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair: stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair,

Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by
Gavey, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe.
Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Birch, No. 1 Moelsworth-st., Dublin.
Gotthelf Voss. No. 21 Grosse Johannis-st., Hamburg.
Henry, High-st., Guernsey
Green, No. 48 High-st.
Gratham, Lincolnshire.
Congala, Madrid, Spain.
Corujo, Havana.
Lyman Brothers, Canada.
Morton & Co., Nova Scotia.
Graham, Newfoundland.
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Hempstead, Balize, Honduras.
F. C. Herbruger & Co., Panama.
Niobey, Brazil.
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Weir, Prussia.
Locaste, Russia.
Barratt, China.
Manlove, Japan.
And by all Druggists throughout the World.

Moth and Freckles.

For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by *all* druggists.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

MARRIED.

Dodge—Roe.—At St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Mr. Robert Dodge, of New-York, to Miss Martha A., second daughter of Mr. Charles Roe, of Bayside.

Hatfield—Watkins.—On Wednesday, May 15, by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, Townsend L. Hatfield, of Chicago, Ill., to Lucy M., daughter of Mr. John L. Watkins, of this City.

☞Chicago papers please copy.

Holbrook—Mount.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. J. Romine Berry, Isaac E. Holbrook, of New-York, to Lizzie C., daughter of M. B. Mount.

Holly—Wilson.—By Rev. Thos. S. Rumney, of White Plains, Dr. F. M. Holly to Adelaide E., daughter of J. B. Wilson, all of Greenwich, Conn.

Thomalen—Van Duzer.—On Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. W. D. Walker, Ernest A. Thomalen, of Chicago, Ill., to M. Louisa, only daughter of the late Jacob H. Van Duzer, of Staten Island.

Rudland—Coutant.—On Wednesday, May 15, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Frederick H. W. Rudland to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Jno. E. Coutant, Esq.

DIED.

Burgess.—On Thursday, May 16, Mrs. Sarah Burgess, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Cotrel, No. 218 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, May 19, at 2 P. M.

Bates.—At Castile, New-York, on Saturday, May 12, Mrs. Sarah Bates, formerly of Sharon, Conn.

Baxter.—At Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, May 15, Caroline Mary, wife of George W. Baxter, and only daughter of James Nesmith, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 52 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Benedict.—On Wednesday, May 15, of consumption, caused by wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh in 1862, Brevet Major Abner R. Benedict, Captain 4th U. S. Infantry.

The funeral will take place under military escort from the residence of his uncle, E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

Eyland.—At Succasunna, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 16, of scarlet fever, Leonora French, youngest daughter of Serena M. and Geo. C. Eyland, in the 5th year of her age.

Ely.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, May 17, Caleb H. Ely, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 Orchard-st., Newark, on Monday morning, May 20, at 10 o'clock.

Hulme.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 17, Mrs. Mary Hulme, widow of the late Daniel Hulme, of Stockholm, N. J.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Freeman, No. 303 Gold-st., corner of Willoughby, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newfoundland, N. J., on Monday morning, for interment.

Leonard.—In Harlem, on Thursday, May 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter E. DeMille, Martha Adair Halstead, relect of John Leonard, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3:30 o'clock, without further invitation.

Post.—On Friday, May 17, in Jersey City, N. J., Ira H. Post, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 180 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, May 19, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Hamilton, N. Y., for interment.

Rhoades.—On Friday morning, May 17, Martha Ann Rhoades, eldest daughter of Phiannah Rhoades.

The funeral will take place from No. 288 Madison-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock, on first day afternoon. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

Schuette.—On Friday, the 17th inst., in Hoboken, Dr. Anton Schuette, in his 50th year, after a protracted illness.

His numerous friends and acquaintances will be sorry to hear of the sad loss. His remains will be sent to Milwaukee, Wis., for interment.

Smith.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 15, James Elnathan Smith, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Sunday, May 19, at 12½ o'clock. A boat leaves the foot of Dey-st., Pier No. 19, at 11 A. M.

Silliman.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, May 16, at the residence of her sister, after a brief illness, Mary Rossiter, wife of Charles A. Silliman and daughter of the late William S. Rossiter, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Norwalk, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12:15, returning from Norwalk at 5:39 P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Whittam.—On Thursday, May 16, Frederick N. Whittam, son of Thomas and Catharine F. Whittam, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this Saturday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the late Henry Whittam, Rodney-st., near Kent-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

Weekes.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 17, of paralysis, George S. Weekes, in the 73d year of his age.

Particulars of funeral in evening papers.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—AT THE EARnest solicitation of the Executive Committee, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will repeat his sermon on the subject of the *Midnight Mission*, from the text "Go and Sin no More." in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made. Persons who desire to listen to a very plain statement of facts in relation to this important and difficult work, are invited to attend.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c,
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS', No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,
BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
and JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.
In the City of New-York,
at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds. Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SPRING CLOTHING.

The largest assortment and store in the City, the best styles and the best place to buy.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

10,000

STARR'S CARBINES AND PISTOLS.

These celebrated arms, of which more than 100,000 were made for the United States Government during the late war, are new, inspected, packed in original cases, are in perfect order, and the only lot now for sale.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers by
H. H. WOLCOTT,
No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 6.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

UNION OPPOSITION NOMINATIONS, 1867.

For President,
ALEXANDER RHIND,
With Robert Slimmon & Co.
For Vice-President,
GEORGE C. LEE,
With S. B. Chittenden & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
JOSEPH W. WILDEY,
With Hoffman Insurance Co.
For Recording Secretary,
JAMES B. MACKENZIE,
With General Transatlantic Co.
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For Directors,
J. RAIMOND REYNOLDS,
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SAMUEL W. THOMPSON,
Churchill & Rhodes.
CHAS. L. BRACKETT,
John M. Davis & Co.
THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Sprague, Colburn & Co.

Ratification meeting will be held at the New-York Restaurant, No. 734 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Tickets will be ready for distribution. Election, Tuesday, May 21.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,
FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. For Manufacturers, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

TRAVELING BAGS.
TIFFANY & CO.

Have just received an unusually large invoice of Bags of all convenient sizes, and the choicest Russia and Morocco material.

FIELD, MARINE AND RACING GLASSES.
TIFFANY & CO.

Would invite the attention of Summer tourists, yachtmen and patrons of the course to a very choice assortment of the above, just received.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

IN GARBAGE BOXES AND SWILL BARRELS USE PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.

Bad smells, noxious gases, putrefaction, infection, cannot exist where it is used. It is cheap and durable, and acts instantaneously. Agency NO. 4 DEY-ST.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, at 10:30 A. M. The Mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 18, at 11:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NOT A "RUM BITTER."—DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS are not a beverage, but a well-known standard medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Humors of the Blood, Indigestion, Headache, Liver Complaint, General Debility, and the whole train of bilious diseases. Sold by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

New-York, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

Dear Sir: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS. NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN.

IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE
MILES O'REILLY
GIVES
A GRAND POLITICAL VIVISECTION OF TAMMANY HALL.
The Fox and Brennan Fight in all its Bearings.
County and Senatorial Candidates Considered.
REV. DR. OSGOOD
CONTINUES HIS
profoundly interesting relation of his observation of
PRISON LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
and suggestions as to the causes and treatment of crime.
An interesting and suggestive essay on
THE PERIODICALS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND,
an original contribution from an accomplished English scholar.
RUMMAGINGS THROUGH REBELDOM.
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
FIREBRANDS IN A POWDER-MILL.
THE "CHEROKEE" AFFAIR.
INDIAN TROUBLES.
PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST FOREIGN PERIODICALS.
DRAMATIC AND LITERARY CRITICISMS.
READY SATURDAY MORNING.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

The benevolent are respectfully solicited to consider the following statements of the objects, progress and present necessities of the New-York Juvenile Asylum:

Since the opening of this institution in 1852, fifteen years, more than 12,000 children between seven and fourteen years of age have been intrusted to its care, either by the magistrates, their parents, or their own voluntary action. Found in circumstances of want and suffering, abandonment, neglect and beggary or truancy, they were exposed to the danger of speedily reaching the class of incipient criminals, but through the blessing of Divine Providence, after careful training and judicious discipline, have been restored to correct habits, and returned to their friends, or furnished with good homes. Many parents also have, by the detention of their children, been reclaimed from vicious and criminal habits and indulgences. Although gathered, as very many of these children have been, from abodes of extreme poverty, exposed to the influences of crowded and filthy habitations, with poor and scanty food, yet by careful treatment, good sanitary arrangements and generous diet we have lost by death in fourteen years only fifty-two children out of 12,000, less than half per cent., and only one death in 1864, 5, 6, out of 2,500 commitments, and an average family of 600 children in the Asylum and House of Reception. Notwithstanding the gratifying success of the Institution in correcting those committed to its care, it is shown by the statistics of juvenile delinquency in our City, that with the rapid increase of our population, the number of youthful offenders also increases, and it believed that one abundant fountain whence this stream of corruption flows is truancy and its attendant evils.

To provide the means of checking this is the great object now sought.

By the amendment of our charter, we have the power to carry out the "Act to provide for the care and instruction of idle and truant children," passed April, 1853, thus far a dead letter on our statute-books, for the want of a house adapted to the proper care of such subjects, and $50,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose, when a corresponding sum has been obtained in money or approved security by voluntary subscriptions.

By the erection of an additional wing to the Asylum on 175th-st., as a "Reformatory for Girls," many will be saved from an exposure to a life of vice, and suitable accommodations furnished for idle and truant children.

With this brief recital of their past history and of their present wants, the Directors submit this appeal for $50,000, with a confident expectation that it will receive a favorable response from an intelligent community, who have thus far sustained this important effort to save the neglected and destitute children of our City.

Donations may be sent to
A. R. WETMORE, President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
J. B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st.
Donations will be acknowledged.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION beg to acknowledge the following donations:

Amount previously acknowledged		$58,109 40
Collection St. Patrick's Church, Newark, N. J., through Rev. A. H. Doane, Rector	$135	
Montgomery H. Throop, additional	25	
Post-office clerks, through James Kelly	650	
Wm. L. Andrews	25	
Miss Furniss	25	
Rev. Dr. Washburn	15	
Easter offering from Zion Church, Greenburgh, N. Y., Rev. Geo. Reese, Rector	85	
Mrs. Lewis Henop	50	
Chas. A Bristed	50	
Mrs. Wm. James	30	
Mrs. Rawlins Soundes, additional	28	
Miss Anna Van Buren	25	
Proceeds of ball at Delmonico's	948	
Proceeds of lecture	52	
A friend	50	
Proceeds of concert given by the students of Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J	405	
Brooklyn Auxiliary Association	600—	$3,198
Total receipts to date		$61,307 40

ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer.
New-York, May 17, 1867.

TREASURER, SECRETARY, &c.

A gentleman who is about to close his connection with a New-England College, in which he has been Professor for thirty years past, desires to obtain a position of trust, the emolument from which would afford him a respectable support. He is a good accountant, practical and energetic in the fulfillment of duties he may undertake. Address J. T., Box No. 81 Post-office, Williamstown, Mass.

OVINGTON BROTHERS

Offer an elegant assortment of White and Decorated DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS; also, VASES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE THREE WITCHES OF SHAKESPEARE—Supernatural Characters—Macbeth, in JUNE (double) NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 20 cts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1,200,000. 1,200,000.

ST. 12 MO.

More than 1,200,000 persons in this City haven't read and haven't been delighted with "St. Twel' Mo," a most delicious book, combining humor and learning, and the virtues of various authors. By the author of

LIFFITH LANK.

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NOW READY.
THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
FOR JUNE, 1867.
CONTENTS:
I. LECTURES AND PUBLIC CONFERENCES AMONG THE ANCIENTS.
II. VERHEYDEN'S RIGHT HAND.
III. MAY: A FANCY.
IV. IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN.
V. VICTOR COUSIN.
VI. PRAISES OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.
VII. ARCHITECTURE OF BIRDS.
VIII. THE FATHER OF WATERS.
IX. THE CHURCH AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE.
X. THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.
XI. SKETCH OF PERE HYACINTHE.
XII. THE TWO LOVERS OF FLAVIA DOMITILLA.
XIII. LIBRARIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES, AND THEIR CONTENTS.
XIV. LAUDATE PUERI DOMINUM.
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Letter No. 1.
Gad's Hill Place, Higham by Rochester, Kent, Second April, 1867.

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The publishers cannot close this announcement without printing the following letter from Mr. Dickens, which affords a most emphatic and explicit statement of his relations with American publishers:

Letter No. 4.
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My Dear Sirs: I have read the newspaper-cutting you have sent me, in which it is stated that I have an interest in—have derived, do derive, or am ever to derive pecuniary advantage from—certain republications of my collected works, in the United States, not issued by you.

Once for all, receive my personal authority to contradict any such monstrous misrepresentations. If they originate in any distorted shadow of truth, they have been twisted into being from the two irrelevant facts: Firstly, that Messrs. Harper, of New-York, through their agents, Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., of London, purchased advance sheets of my three last novels, (a Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations, and Our Mutual Friend,) as each appeared serially, for simultaneous republication in America. Secondly, That Messrs. Hurd & Houghton not long since bought of my Publishers a hundred impressions of the illustrations to The Pickwick Papers, and have never had any other transaction whatever with them or with me.

In America, the occupation of my life for thirty years is, unless it bears your imprint, utterly worthless and profitless to me. Faithfully yours,

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NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION adopted at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 26, 1867, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer as may be found necessary at the discretion of the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of May inst., to 9 o'clock A. M. on the 1st day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND-holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-holders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

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CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company, for the election of Directors and for any other business which may lawfully come before them, will be held at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, June 5, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. PAYNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 28 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY TYLER, WREN & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111½	111¾	June, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝
Coupon, 1881..	111⅜	111¾	July, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅛	106⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¼	109⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¼	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅞	108	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116⅛
10-40 Registered.	99⅝	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅝	114⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅝	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113⅛	113⅜
Gold.....	137⅛	138	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅝	113
August, 7-30....	106¾	106⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅛	112⅜

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.
VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Call issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.
Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, *all series*, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

FOR SALE,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.
(Established 16 years.)

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office, No. 63 Broadway, on the 8th day of May inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to open books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the charter that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be opened at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1867, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867

RICHMOND
AND
YORK RIVER RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
TWENTY-YEAR BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
Are now offered for sale through
MESSRS. PEAR, BIRCH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

This road runs from RICHMOND, Virginia, to WEST POINT, on York River, from whence there is twenty-three feet of water, at low tide, to the sea, and completes the connection, to the sea-board, of all the Southern and South-western Railroads by the most available route.

The line is now in operation, and the issue of bonds is limited to the remarkably low sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being less than the cost of the iron; and the Company own, in addition, at least $500,000 of real estate in the City of Richmond; all of which is conveyed, by a trust deed, authorized by law, to secure the payment of the principal and interest.

The security hereby offered is known to be equal to any in the United States, and the semi-annual interest will be promptly paid—and the high rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum interest, with nearly twenty years yet to run, makes these bonds more than usually desirable for permanent investment. Further and full information will be given upon application.
SPEAR, BIRCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
interest 7 per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually on 1st of April and 1st of October, in New-York.

LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within a few months.

Under contract agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago.

These bonds are confidently recommended to investors as a security of undoubted safety.
For sale by L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees for this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office on TUESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer-books will be closed from May 17, P. M. to May 28, inclusive. By order,
C. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
RARITAN BAY
Mining and Manufacturing Company.

CAPITAL...150,000 Shares of $10 Each
Working Capital Reserved,
50,000 Shares.

TRUSTEES.

SAM'L BONNELL, Jr., ANDW. G. BININGER,
WM. H. TALMAGE, FREDERIC A. POTTS,
CHARLES C. ALGER, H. H. HOUSTON,
HENRY H. KEELER.

S. BONNELL, JR., PRESIDENT, No. 111 BROADWAY,
A. G. BININGER, TREASURER, No. 52 LIBERTY-ST.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES
OF THE
CAPITAL STOCK
For sale at the office of
BELL, FARIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 13 NEW-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 17, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 70 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 8.10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.90 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
SAINT PAUL, May 4, 1867.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed at its last session an act authorizing the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount or One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the building expenses of State Institutions, which said act was approved by the Governor, March 9, 1867,

Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the amount at the banking office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, until SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing date July 1, 1867, and payable ten years after date.

No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York, as specified in the act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

The same will be paid in United States Treasury notes, in New-York or Saint Paul, on delivery of the bonds on the 1st of July, 1867.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City.
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of the State of Minnesota.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, May 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: William H. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Jonathan Godfrey.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President of the Company, and Charles B. Carhart, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.* of the Company, in place of William Bement, removed.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK will remove to their new fire-proof banking house, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., corner of 17th-st., on Monday, May 20. The Trustees of this charitable institution, impressed with the importance of having a depository entirely secure from the ravages of fire, have erected a fire-proof building, and one sufficiently commodious for the increased business of the bank. The iron safes and vaults are of the best description and burglar-proof; and every portion of the bank and building is designed for durability, effectual safety against fire and burglary, and fitness for the purposes required.

The basement and vaults in cellar are to be occupied by the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, for the reception and safe-keeping of gold coin, silver bullion and plate, stocks, bonds and other valuables not received in deposit at the bank.

The second story has been leased by the United States Government for internal revenue offices, on account of its security and adaptation to the public business. The fourth story has been taken and fitted up for the accommodation of several Masonic Lodges. THE THIRD STORY IS TO LET. Inquire of the Secretary at the bank.

For the special accommodation of depositors and the public who may wish to examine the improvement in this description of building, it will be open for visitors from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 22d inst., to Saturday, the 25th inst.; after that time, during the usual days and hours for business, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits on interest received in sums from $1 to $5,000.

May 4, 1867.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit hereby constituted, created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part 1, (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the Cityof New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for county purposes, to extend the powers and duties of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 26, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit hereby constituted for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part 1, (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1867.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE AT its recent session appropriated the sum of $10,000, to be dispensed in donations by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; therefore

Resolved, That this Board will, on the 1st of July next, distribute the said sum in such manner as may appear to the Commissioners will afford the largest relief to the poor and sick of the City of New-York, but subject to the following conditions:

That no portion shall be appropriated to any society or institution which has received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which is under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which requires of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed.

Resolved, That such societies as may be applicants for this fund be requested to send to the Secretary of this Board, before the 1st of June, their last annual reports or written statement, setting forth their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of their officers and managers.
JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—300 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Out this out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 84, with library and billiard-room extension 37 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

522 LOTS FOR SALE.—BARGAIN.—NEAR-er City Hall, New-York, than middle of Central Park; high ground for dwellings, large water front for factories, lumber yards and rope walks; junction of Flushing and South Side Long Island Railroads on the property; lots $140 to $250; terms easy; inducements offered large purchasers; accessible by street cars. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON 126th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting of three full lots; fine house with all modern improvements; good-sized stable and beautiful garden; possession immediately. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 42 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEDIUM-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop brown stone houses, in 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., built in best manner at day's work by George & H. Slingerland; house 22.6x50; lot 105. Apply on premises of owner.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house on East 79th-st., near Madison-av., and overlooking Central Park; terms easy. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 209 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and elegant house, No. 273 Lexington-av., Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts.; house and lot full size; location first-class. For price and terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY modern brick house, on 125th-st., betw en 2d and 3d avs; connection with sewer; possession at once.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 191 Broadway,
Brooklyn Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story house, pleasantly located on West 40th-st., having all improvements complete and in beautiful order; possession now; cheap at $12,500. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av. and No. 76 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. FOR SALE—Four full lots north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; terms made to suit.
R. S. KING, No. 744 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND about three acres at New-Rochelle, convenient to railroad depot. The house is almost completely furnished; will be completely furnished for an acceptable tenant. On the premises are milk-room, woodhouse, chicken-house and yard, barn, &c. The house is about 45 by 30, with extension 20 by 10. Two parlors, large dining-room with pantries. Kitchen and stationary wash tubs on first floor; seven bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; three bedrooms and garret in attic. Plenty of large trees, shade and fruit; large garden. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JOHN FOWLER, Jr., No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, A DELIGHT-ful RESIDENCE, with 20 acres of land in the highest state of improvement. Ten acres in fruit of all the choice varieties (making the property exceedingly productive), 2,000 grape vines, 2,000 pear trees, also apple, peach, plum, cherry, quince, &c. Fine, elevated location, with river view and first-class neighborhood; is but a few minutes walk from several churches, also academies, schools, railroad depot and steamboat landing, together with entire stock, including horses, wagons, implements, &c. Property free from incumbrance and immediate possession if required. Would exchange for a first-class house in New-York or Brooklyn. For full particulars apply at 48 Broadway, Room No. 2, first floor.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, a new house in a splendid locality, with about one acre of land, situated on the Boston and New-York Post-road, five minutes' walk from depot and churches, and 1¼ miles from Rye Beach. The house contains 12 good-sized rooms and fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. Price, $6,000; $4,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for three years. Also, adjoining the property, two lots containing one acre each, which will be sold with the above, if desired. Apply to JAMES M. TUCKER, Rye, or call on R. J. JIMMERSON, Schenck's stores, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

$6,500 WILL PURCHASE A DESIRABLE country seat, with two-story house, barn and carriage-house nearly new, with eleven acres of land, four of which are stocked with fruit of the choicest varieties; house has twelve finished rooms; water and land view unsurpassed by any in the State. The house is situated on that most popular drive the Town Hill road, overlooking the Pequot House, about two miles from New-London, Conn. For further particulars inquire of PORTER BROTHERS, No. 349 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 40 minutes from Jersey City, convenient, healthy and first-class location; house 47x27 feet, new and modern, with 22 acres of land in the best order; can be divided into a number of building sites; all best kinds of fruit and shade trees. This is one of few places of the kind now offered for a residence; will be sold for less than its value. Inquire of SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, No. 102 Duane-st., or SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, N. Y., beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av., five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms; carriage-house, &c.; three-fourths of an acre of land, highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order. Apply on premises. Also, three very desirable building plots adjoining.

FOR SALE—MODERN IMPROVED FURnished country seat; house 46x36; 1½ acres on shore of Lake Mahopac, 41 miles from New-York; one hour and twenty minutes by Hudson River Railroad; carriage-house, stable, wagon-shed, hennery and park, boathouse and billiard-room, together with horses, carriages, billiard-table and yacht; bathing, boating, fishing and shooting; all for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH 18 acres of land, 1½ miles south of Yonkers; house contains 17 rooms and bathroom with hot and cold water and furnace. Good stable; garden well stocked with fruit trees and bushes, and a good orchard in full bearing. The house is in a high, healthy location, and the grounds are thickly covered with forest trees. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¾ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 10 to 25 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDMUNDS, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY Acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery. The shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—30 MILES FROM New-York City, for sale—House and from five to seven acres of land-house, 40x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order; near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad dep

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....May 22
TRIPOLI....May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REfitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....May 22
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....May 25
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$110 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....115 | Steerage to London....35
First Cabin to Paris....125 | Steerage to Paris....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$130
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, June 8
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 29 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO....ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ....HILLIARD....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 18th of May, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow May 25.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP EXCURSION TO LABRADOR.

The subscriber proposes to make his third voyage to Labrador, for the purpose of sketching on the coast and among the icebergs. With this view the fine ocean steamship ZODIAC has been secured—a ship well known for her staunch, sea-going and weatherly qualities, as well as for her speed. Fitted as this vessel is, with a fine saloon, state-rooms and other conveniences, including a spacious deck, the present opportunity is one that has never before been offered to ladies and gentlemen who may be desirous of visiting the interesting coast referred to. The bold cliffs, the innumerable icebergs, the settlements of the Esquimaux, the islands abounding with Arctic birds, the rivers with salmon and trout—all these present great attractions to the naturalist, the sportsman, and to all admirers of the novel, the sublime and the beautiful. The climate of this coast is the most healthful and invigorating to invalids, more particularly to persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. The ZODIAC will touch at various points along the coast, so as to afford unequaled opportunities to her passengers for observing the manners and customs of the Esquimaux, as well as for enjoying the fishing and hunting for which these regions are noted. After skirting the shores of Nova Scotia, the route will lie along the coast of Newfoundland, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle, thence to the Coast of Labrador, the Esquimaux settlements of Hopedale, and possibly up as far as Cape Chudleigh. A first-class steward and stewardess, with efficient help, have been engaged to attend to the comforts of the passengers. The price of passage, $350 and $400.
The voyage will occupy from four to six weeks, and the steamer will leave New-York on the 12th of June. For passage, and any further information required, apply to WILLIAM BRADFORD, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., New-York. Or to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st., New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $351 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER....June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES....June 15
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO....May 18
MANHATTAN....June 1
MINNESOTA....June 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....May 18 | SATURDAY....June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
During continuance of present dull season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, May 18, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, VIRGO, BULKLEY, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—CHARLESTON, S. C., THE South and Southwest and the Florida ports. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, GRANADA.
A fast and reliable first-class steamer will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Cargo received during all business hours and till the time of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. S. WATSON, Master, Via Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:00 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, (300 miles,) thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Dixon Way Passenger.
11:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Council Bluffs and Omaha, through without change of cars and stopping at all way stations. Pullman's Sleeping Cars by all night trains.
FREIGHT.
All Freight received at the Freight Depot, foot of North Dearborn-st., Chicago, up to 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded same night by "Pacific Fast Freight," leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha in forty-three hours.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—To take effect May 16, 1867.
Leaves James-slip, New-York:
7:30 A. M., mail train to Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and way stations.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead—this train goes through to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, and on Saturdays only to North Islip and way stations.
Trains for Glen Cove leave New-York at 7:30 A. M., and 3 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Prof. CARL LOBENHOFER, Stuttgart, Wirtemburg, Germany, receives into his family a few young gentlemen desirous of profiting by the great educational advantages, both public and private, which this city offers. Prof. Lobenhofer himself carefully superintends the studies of the young gentlemen committed to his charge. Mrs. Lobenhofer, an English lady, attends to the domestic comforts of the pupils. German and French are the languages spoken in the house. Board and education, including modern languages, music, &c., £70 per annum. For particulars and reference address JOHN FALLEN, Superintendent Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as governess; prefers small children. Can be seen at No. 46 West 38th-st., her present employer's.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, is now offered for sale AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS....$3 00 to $20
PANTS....$2 00 to $10
VESTS....$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.
These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.
SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chamber-st., near Centre, New-York. (up stairs.)

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
Business suits, $14, $16, $18, $20 and $30.
Business pants, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
Boys' suits, $6, $7, $8, $10 and $13.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
The splendid steamboat MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, May 19, and every Sunday following until further notice:
Leave New-York foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.
Leave Newark foot Centre-st. 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

MAY—1867.
THE NELLY WHITE, CAPTAIN H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 16th... 3 P. M.	Friday 17th...... 7 A. M.
Friday, 17th...... 3 P. M.	Saturday 18th.... 7 A. M.
Saturday, 18th.... 3 P. M.	Monday, 20th..... 7 A. M.
Monday, 20th..... 3½ P. M.	

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR COLLEGE POINT, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove.—The steamer SYLVAN STREAM, Capt. C. H. LONGSTREET, leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3½ P. M., New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Fare to College Point, 25 cents; Whitestone, 35 cents; City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove, 50c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the pier foot of Harrison-st., daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., for Albany and Troy, connecting with railroads to all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Tickets and bills are ready for our excursion to take place on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867. Please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., and get your supply, male and female; also our friends are solicited to patronize their veteran fathers. See small bills. Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices; second-hand pianos from $100 to $250; pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECond hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NEWSPAPERS.

THIS WEEK'S LEADER,
PUBLISHED
SATURDAY MORNING,
will contain an authentic, logical, and unanswerable expose of the slanders alleged to have been circulated by Collector SMYTHE against Senator PATTERSON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpet, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, in reps, brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables and etageres, gilt-frame, French-plate pier mantle and oval mirrors, and marble-top pier bases and cornices, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, card-tables, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black walnut and oak extension tables, buffets, chairs, &c.; china crockery, glassware, &c.
To be sold at 12 o'clock.
Rosewood and mahogany case pianos.
Mahogany case marble bed billiards, with balls, cues, counters, &c.
A large lot of first-class RUSTIC WORK, consisting of chairs, settees, sofas, tables, flower-stands, jardiniers, hanging vases, brackets. Also, French iron-work for gardens and conservatories.
ALSO—By order of Receiver of Anderson's Petroleum Co., 1 safe, 1 oak desk, 1 oak table, and 6 chairs.
ALSO—An invoice of Turkish rugs and slippers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:
About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x¾ to 4¼x⅛, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅝ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 18, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, (the contents of several houses, removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in satins, reps and hair cloth, French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, rosewood, walnut and mahogany secretary and library bookcases and tables; fine damask, reps and lace curtains; engravings, gas chandelier and fixtures, fine curled hair, straw and husk mattresses; feather bolsters, pillows, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, buhl centre-tables, extension dining-tables and chairs, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues early morning of sale.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, 21st May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about thirty acres of beautifully located land, being part of the estate of the late Archibald Cornell, now the property of A. Bennett, Esq.; it is very handsomely situated at Bay Side, L. I., near the bay and within five minutes' walk of the station and adjoining the beautiful country seats of the late Ex-Mayor Mickle, Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, A. Franklin and S. T. Nicol; it will be positively sold to the highest bidder in plots of about ten acres each. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
Valuable factory property in Brooklyn, to be sold by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Summit-st., near Hamilton-av., four lots of ground with brick factory, three stories and basement, with steam engine, boiler and patent hoistway, all in perfect running order. The building covers (nearly) the four lots, which are 100 feet square, suitable for manufacturing, storage or other business. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer—Office No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.
BY BACKUS & HOOD,
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, three new first-class three-story brown-stone front houses, high basement and sub-cellar, situated on the north side of State-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; said houses are built in the most substantial manner of the best material by days' work, and have all the modern improvements, furnaces, and hot and cold water throughout.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Saturday,) May 18, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND PALERMO LEMONS.
2,900 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,415 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo, brig *Gar. Eden*, from Messina.

PUBLIC SALE.
The three warehouses belonging to the Government, on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., being stores Nos. 54, 56 and 58, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, subject to the acceptance of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 22, 1867.
Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of Five Thousand Dollars will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed upon the last payment being made.
Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Condict, Jennings & Co., for account of J. C. Fremont, to satisfy a money demand under pledge:
Forty-four first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to Chas. H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete railroad and on the land belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
Also, by order of same firm:
Eleven bonds Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, as above described.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, the three large granite warehouses on the Atlantic Dock. They are four stories, with iron shutters, each 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
The desirable location of these stores, and the great advantages and facilities they possess for discharging cargoes, together with the durable, thorough and convenient manner of their construction, render this sale deserving especial attention.
Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two very desirably located building lots, each 50 feet by 102 feet 4 inches, on north side of 80th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 100 feet west of 2d-av. Particulars, &c., apply to auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 20, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
SPECIAL SALE—A general assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, glassware, mirrors, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carpets, bedding, plated ware, &c., on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

SPORTING.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP—Suitable for pleasure yacht or tug; also, propeller engines. Root Steam Engine Company, 2d-av., corner 28th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Lucky numbers. No. 98 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.; ring basement bell.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the OCTOROON.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
YANKEE LOCKE,
will appear in his excellent personation of SALEM SCUDDER.
This is the THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the City where LADIES, FAMILIES and CHILDREN may pass an AGREEABLE and INSTRUCTIVE DAY.
To be seen at all hours.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
300 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
FORTIETH GRAND MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $15.
Matinees—$1 to all parts of the house.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Business Manager....J. W. GUEST.
Engagement of the American Tragedian, BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Opening Night, MONDAY EVENING, May 20,
When will be presented Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of HAMLET.
HAMLET....Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Supported by Messrs. A. M. Rooley, J. Newton Gotthold, Ida Vernon, and a full company of first-class artists.
Tickets for sale at Rullman's Theatre Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway; also at the principal hotels and music stores on Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
First appearance at the concert of the favorite contralto, MME. KEMP BOWLER.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL....Baritone
Mr. F. LETSCH....Trombone Soloist
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist; Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and THEO. THOMAS, Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

DRY GOODS

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
DRINKING FLASKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
Of the most fashionable colors,
In the
CHOICHEST RUSSIA
And
MOROCCO LEATHER,
Just received per
Steamer *Persia*,
And for sale
AT POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.
Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.
ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., FAST COLORS.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., &c., at HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
LS. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—Aux Villes de France, No. 51 Rue Vivienne and No. 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse; the largest emporium in Paris; prices marked in plain figures; English spoken; dresses made to measure in 48 hours.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
Great bargains in carpets, just from auction. The newest and best styles ever offered to the public. Oil-cloths, window shades, mattings, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, May 18,
LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THE GREAT BILL OF THE SEASON,
the excellent Dickens romance of DAVID COPPERFIELD,
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and Mr. Brougham's own great extravaganza of POCAHONTAS.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
who has been expressly engaged, will assume the title role.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM as MICAWBER and POWHATAN.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS as POCAHONTAS.
On MONDAY next, the new local romance, TREASURE TROVE.
Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TREASURE TROVE.
THE NEW ORIGINAL NEW-YORK ROMANCE which is to be produced on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 20, embraces in its
LOCAL SCENES
THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND PRISON,
THE GROUNDS OF UNION HOTEL AND LELAND OPERA HOUSE, SARATOGA,
THE FALLS OF THE CANAG-AG-OR,
THE GREAT ERIE DAY, ON BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROADWAY, THE NEW HERALD BUILDING and IRON BRIDGE, GRACE CHURCH.
EVERY SCENE, ALL THE APPOINTMENTS, MUSIC, &c., entirely new. THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR TREASURE TROVE is now progressing at the box-office of the theatre.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND VERSATILE SISTERS,
MISS SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
THE ELVES
AND
CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents.

LINGARD'S
NEW THEATRE,
574 Broadway. 574.
The astonishing JAP ON KNEES.
First week of the celebrated TOURAINE BROTHERS.
The new ballet entitled FETE DES SILAS,
and Hernandez' Pantomime of THE FRENCH MILLINERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 18.
Two Performances by Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
FIRST HACKETT | Mr. Hackett as Falstaff,
ONLY FALSTAFF | MERRY WIVES
MATINEE. | OF WINDSOR.
MONDAY—Mr. Hackett's Falstaff of HENRY IV.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 18,
THE CHILD WONDER,
MASTER GEO. SEAGRIST,
and his father Prof. SEAGRIST.
Drama of the VISION OF THE DEAD.
Drama of JACK SHEPPARD.
Comic drama of the DUTCH TIGER.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
The most enjoyable entertainment in the City.
ROGERS' JAPANESE JUGGLERS.
THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND, &c.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way
APPEARANCE OF THE JAPS IN THEIR SUNDAY CLOTHES. The ONLY LEON'S IL Bacio, L'Estasi, Saucy Sal, and Domestic Bliss. EPH HORN'S WOMAN'S RIGHTS. THE JAPS, HAM-KATCH-HER-SAD Tra-AND-CHEEK-Y AND SON. gedy.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—NEXT SATURDAY, May 18, benefit of M. JUIGNET. Assistance of Mlle. P. CANISSA and Signor BELLINI. L'HOMME BLASE, comedy in two acts. LES MEMOIRES DE RICHELIEU, vaudeville in one act. Ticket-office—Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig, No. 112 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.—THE MEMbers of the Dramatic Company engaged will please assemble in the Lecture-room THURSDAY next, 23d inst., at 3 P. M. H. R. BROWN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbids too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.
GASTRITES AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
The RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, 26, rue Richelieu, Paris, forms the most *digestive* and *agreeable* breakfast for delicate persons, children and convalescents. It is the *only aliment* approved by the Academy of Medicine of France against the yellow and typhus fevers. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHEA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA, AND Irritability of the Bladder. Instant cure by the Urethratome. Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissure, and concealed abscess of the Rectum, Varicocele and Varicose Veins of the Rectum, Sympathetic Symptoms in other parts of the body. A Lecture delivered to his private Surgical Class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., *Scalpel* No. 46. For sale at Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121, New-York. Price 50 cents.
"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the human race."—*Horace Greeley.*
"In didactic power Dr. Dixon has no equal; his writings are intelligible to all."—*New-York Times.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27th-st., are the doctors to consult. Cure in three to five days. Medical circular sent for two red stamps; Guide to Health, 50 cents; Italian female pills, $3; extra, $5.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

YOUNG MAN, BUY TRALL & JACKSON'S Pathology and cure yourself. Send your address on a stamped envelope, and ask for circular of "Pathology." Direct AM. NEWS CO., No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office 545 Broadw'y.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISeases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 195 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, cause of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONDITION OF THE TOMBS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in their recent report of the yearly doings at the several places of confinement in the City and vicinity, made serious complaint against the City Prison—the Tombs—its location, conveniences, embarrassments and general condition. Based upon data susceptible of occular demonstration, a complaint emanating from such a source is entitled to more than ordinary consideration. The same appeal has been made time and time again to the Grand Juries of the City and county, but thus far without securing the least amelioration or the slightest beneficial change. The fact is undeniable that the City Prison—which was built many, many years ago, when New-York was but a town—is in no way fitted to accommodate the thousands of prisoners, innocent and guilty, that are sent there for detention or punishment. Recent events, as well as the published report of the Commissioners, have brought the Tombs somewhat prominently into notice, and in consequence we have, at some considerable detail, examined it carefully throughout.

Capt. COULTER, favorably known among the residents of the City for many years in various official capacities, is the Warden, and Mrs. FOSTER, a good-hearted, motherly woman of experience, is the Matron—and has been since the time to which runneth not back the memory of the present generation. The Warden has supreme control of the entire prison; the Matron has executive control of the women's prison. The Tombs was built on a marsh and is always damp. It was designed as an imitation of an Egyptian monument and is always gloomy. The entrance is low and dark, leading first to the cozy office of the Warden and his deputies, thence to the rooms occupied by Drs. HOGEMAN and SIMMONS. At the right of the main entrance is an iron gate, guarded by a keeper. This opens upon a court-yard, which leads at the extreme right to the Depot de Bummers, in the front to the men's prison, at the left to the boys' prison and thence to the women's prison, and at the extreme left to the new prison.

THE BUMMERS' PRISON

is little less than a long hall—say fifty feet long by twenty feet wide. A peep into this revealed a score or so of blear-eyed wretches—old and young—dilapidated and semi-decent, who, having yielded to the subtle influence of the balmy punch or whatever, had been overcome first by intoxication, then by a policeman, and finally turned up in this dismal, dirty, stenchful resort of the corrupt and the abandoned. Into the nasty depths of this horrible place, where overnight the working fumes of rum and gin have produced their normal effects, the cleansing Croton is regularly turned every morning; but the impossibility of keeping it free from vermin of every sort and condition will be readily understood by any person at all familiar with such places and such people. Reckless of themselves, careless and indifferent as to others, the drunken people thrust into the bare and naked room—better vault—give freest vent to their foulest odors, and seem utterly innocent of all attempt at cleanliness or self-respect.

THE MEN'S PRISON

is but a step or so beyond. There are several tiers of cells, all of which, so far as whitewash and water can secure it, are kept clean and wholesome. There are some cells in which vermin love to revel. Their exclusion is a matter of absolute impossibility. All the suggestions of science are from time to time adopted, but without avail. The fact is that the prison is so small that oftentimes men are *crowded* in, and then arises the difficulty of keeping the naturally clean from the naturally dirty. Some men seem to be innately filthy. How can they be kept clean? They come to the Tombs alive with vermin; they communicate them at once to their fellows, innocent perhaps, but nevertheless detained as prisoners. The walls are full, the floors are full, the bedding is full. Two years ago, when Capt. COULTER took charge, he found the blankets, beds and coverings a mass of lice and other vermin. After a while he secured permission to burn the whole lot, and it *was* burned in the prison yard. The lower tier of cells have rats in abundance. It can't be helped. The nature of the ground, the age of the building, the peculiar construction of the premises make it easy for the rats to avoid detection, and they are far too cunning to expose themselves unnecessarily. The upper cells are clean, and ordinarily not overcrowded.

THE BOYS' PRISON

is something new and very greatly needed. It has long been and is yet the custom of policemen to make arrests of boys without adequate cause. Truants are brought in, boys who may and may not be beggars and vagrants, are taken up, boys who throw an occasional stone or hook on behind an omnibus and "sass the policeman"—boys in other words who are boys—as well as boys who very often are bad, are sent to the Tombs where they stay variously from one day to weeks, as the case and their trick may be. Good, bad and indifferent are put in together. The timid and the reckless, the juvenile pickpocket and the little truant, the hardened son of a profligate parentage and the innocent child of a distracted mother, all are put into a square room with bars to hold them fast, with boards on the floor to rest on, with such cheerful diet as the Commissioners think best for them, with leisure to learn from each other all that is vile, with ample opportunity to contract disease and dirt, knowledge of the lowest language and experience in the labyrinth of juvenile crime.

The counteract this Mr. COULTER has built, under supervision of the Commissioners, a boy's prison. It is of brick, and iron, and stone, a substantial structure, standing on the grass plat memorable in other days as the locale of the Gordon and Hawkins scaffold. The cells are not over large, but there are several of them, so that a judicious separation can be made, keeping as far as possible the (so to speak) goats from the (so to speak) sheep. There is a bath-tub with hot and cold water and an adequate number of rough crash towels—also soap. Henceforth the arrested boys, innocent or guilty, will be handed over to the hydropathic mercies of the attendants, who will strip them, wash them, soap them, dry them, invest them with a homely garb belonging to the prison, and turn them into such cells as they are best fitted for. Their own clothes will be washed, ironed, bundled up, and ticketed, so that when released each boy can have his own. We are very glad to chronicle this praiseworthy attempt of Capt. COULTER to do the square thing by the boys. The boys—the gamins—of the City are a peculiar set, a distinct genus. They sell newspapers, black boots, peddle puzzles, run errands, hold horses, and occasionally steal. If they are whipped and sent to prison with older and more accomplished scoundrels, they become worse—perhaps when they are put through Capt. COULTER's reformatory bath and new clothes, they may do better.

THE WOMEN'S PRISON

is as clean as it can be.

But it can't be as clean as it should be.

Mrs. FOSTER, the Matron, is a good woman, a practical woman, an orderly woman, and all that sort of thing. But that has nothing to do with the fact that she has altogether too many prisoners sent to her—nor with the other fact that the lowest tier of cells in her department are overrun with rats and vermin, and are too often crowded. A drunken woman is the most disgusting object in the world. There are a great many such, and they are sent very often to the Tombs. When there they are put into this lowest tier, and what dirt wasn't there before, they furnish.

The upper cells "may have a mouse or so," but of rats they are innocent, while of whitewash they have an abundance.

THE NEW PRISON

is not a new prison. It was new some years since, and is now, compared with the rest of the building. The ground floor is used as a place of detention for boys.

There are three or four large cells, in which we saw a number of pale-faced, dejected looking little chaps; some of them knew why they were there and some didn't.

The tier above is divided into several large, airy rooms, no more like cells than are the apartments in a hotel. The one occupied by the late Mr. JENKINS, is a fair specimen of them all. It is, perhaps, 14 by 14 feet, barred on two sides, extending from a corridor which looks out on Centre-street, to another which leads to the staircase. A water-closet, tables, bedding, chairs, flowers and books are the regular furniture. Prisoners who, like Mr. JENKINS, have friends outside, rarely avail themselves of the fare afforded by the prison.

In his case, his bed, bedding and food were generously provided by outsiders, and with the exception of the prison bread, which he preferred, he would take nothing from the authorities. Dr. SIMMONS, who has been for many years connected with the Tombs, was an old personal friend of Mr. JENKINS, and feels somewhat annoyed at the statements concerning his treatment at the Tombs. The combined testimony of Commissioner BELL, Capt. COULTER, Dr. SIMMONS, MARTIN FOSTER and the keepers is to the effect that Mr. JENKINS was a favorite in the prison; that his every want was attended to; that he himself expressed gratitude time and time again for the consideration with which he was treated. His room is certainly the best in the place, and very much better than many in the best hotel in the City.

There is no doubt whatever that the

TOMBS IS CRAMPED,

altogether inadequate for the proper accommodation of the people sent there. There seems no good reason why the whole of the immense building now used as a court-room should be kept for that purpose. A trifling rent will secure all the room needed for the Justices, and an expenditure of a few thousand dollars would add vastly to the accommodations needed for the prisoners. The Commissioners have often urged this—thus far ineffectually.

The proper care of persons sent to the Tombs is a matter appealing directly to every one. Sentenced criminals are not kept there—mainly it is a house of detention. People innocent as the smallest and most angelic babe may rest there months, waiting for the trial that will surely set them free. Nevertheless, while there they must take their chances and their fare with murderers and thieves and scoundrels of every grade and dye. It's all wrong, and the efforts of the Commissioners to procure buildings more suitable deserve the encouraging support of the Press and the public.

THE GORILLA.

Du Chaillu's Second Lecture at the Cooper Institute.

Mons. DU CHAILLU, the distinguished African explorer, delivered his second lecture before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, before a good audience. His subject was the "Gorilla." The hot-bed of the gorilla country he said was the district of Bahalai two or three degrees south of the Equator, and about 200 miles from the west coast of Africa. It abounds in berries, nuts, &c., and is therefore well adapted for the gorilla, which is an exclusively vegetarian animal. HANNO, the Carthagenian, who explored a larger portion of Africa than any man previous to his time, describes an animal which he found in his travels, and which was undoubtedly the same animal as that now known as the gorilla. [The speaker here read a passage from the narrative of HANNO, containing his description of the animal.] According to PLINY, skins of the gorilla were suspended in the temple of Juno at Carthage, two of them being found there at the time of the capture of the city by the Romans. The speaker said he remembered well the first time he got a glimpse of the gorilla. He had heard much about the animal from the natives, and felt a strong curiosity to see one. He was accompanied by five negroes, and after traveling for some days in the forest they came upon the footprints of the animal and proposed at once to follow them. After safely lodging the women—wives of his companions who went with their husbands to carry the luggage—in some huts erected by traders, they looked well to their guns and then commenced the pursuit. Dividing themselves into two parties, in order that they might surround the animals, they pushed slowly and cautiously forward. After traveling some distance he heard the limbs of the trees crack; his men shouted "gelu," and immediately he espied four gorillas running from them on all fours through the forest. He fired at one of them, but did not bring down his game, and the party encamped for the night. While lying upon the ground he listened to the extraordinary stories of his native companions about the remarkable exploits of the gorilla, such as their running away with women, taking prisoners captive, &c., &c., and finally fell asleep with his mind filled with gorillas. The next morning they pushed forward for hours and hours, catching no signs of their prey, till at length he heard the cracking of limbs, and peering through the thicket he saw the form of a monster gorilla, which, as soon as it espied the party, moved toward them. When within a few yards of them the stopped, and seating itself upright looked the party full in the face, and set up a most hideous roar. He then advanced still further toward them, moving on all-fours with a kind of waddling gait; again it stopped and beat its chest furiously and roared. As it was about to advance the third time, the speaker said he fired his gun. The animal fell with a groan that seemed to have something human in it, and after a brief struggle all was over. As he approached the prostrate monster he trembled with excitement, which his companions mistook for fear; but he afterward learned to kill gorillas with more coolness. The roar of this animal, the speaker said, was the most hideous and awful noise that he ever heard. It begins with a bark like that of a dog, and terminates in a noise like distant thunder. [The speaker here favored the audience with an imitation of the gorilla roar that was very amusing, and brought down the house.] While on the confines of the Ashora district with a son of the King, he had his next encounter with the animal. The party had separated for the hunt, and while roaming through the forest he heard a gun, which was quickly followed by a bark and then a roar. He hastened to the spot and found one of the natives belonging to his party lying on the ground weltering in his blood. On being restored he informed him that he had fired at a gorilla and missed him, and while reloading his gun the animal came upon him, snatched the gun from his hands and threw it on the ground, when it exploded and the ball entered his side. He found the gun had been bent and nearly broken by the gorilla. They took the negro back to the village, but he soon after died. A few days afterward the speaker said he killed a monster gorilla near the place where the occurrence took place, and had no doubt it was the same one that caused the death of the negro. The lecturer here called the attention of the audience to the illustrations of the gorilla that hung in the rear of the desk, and said that when he was in this country a few years ago he had a large collection of the skins of the animal, which he offered to sell for $5,000, but no one would purchase them; so he shipped them to England, where he immediately disposed of them for four times the amount he had offered them for here. It was not his fault that the collection did not remain in this country. No description of the natives of that country—exaggerated as it seemed to the traveler—could exceed the reality with regard to the abominable look and ferocity of the gorilla. He had tried hard to describe it, but language was inadequate to the task. The stories, however, about the gorilla carrying off women, fighting with clubs, taking prisoners from their enemies, &c., had no foundation in fact. The gorilla is rather a shy animal and quiet in his habits. He seeks the deepest and densest portion of the forest for his haunts, and seldom attacks any one unless cornered. He is constantly on the move, and remains but a short time in one place. The young gorillas sleep in the trees, while the old one lies at the foot on its back and keeps watch and guard over its offspring. They eat nothing but vegetables. The speaker said he had killed forty of them and never found any animal food in the stomach of any one of them. He had seen as many as ten of them together. When roaming in bands they are always shy; it is only when alone that the animal shows fight. The speaker here described the anatomical resemblances and differences between the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the human species. The average capacity of the brain of the gorilla was twenty-nine cubic inches; the average capacity of the lowest type of the negro was seventy-five cubic inches. From the gorilla to the lowest type of the white man there was a difference of sixty-three cubic inches in the capacity of the brain. If the gorilla were to say to us, "Am I not a man and a brother?" we could reply emphatically and without hesitation, "No, you are not." [Laughter.]

The lecturer then proceeded to describe the districts explored by him after leaving the Babalai country, including the Ashara and Ashango regions—the latter being from 400 to 500 miles inland from the coast. While he was in the Ashara country, a terrible pestilence visited the country, destroying a large portion of the population, including the King. This was followed by a famine, and the explorer and his party underwent great hardship and suffering. In the Ashango country, the last he visited, he found the tribe of dwarfs spoken of in a previous lecture. He described the Ashango beauties with their *chignons*, which he said he was happy to see the ladies in civilized countries had adopted, for he insisted that it was becoming; exhibited samples of fans and shirts worn by the natives, and gave an account of their habits and customs. They intermarried with each other, brothers marrying sisters, &c. While among these people an incident occurred that put an end to his explorations and nearly cost him his life. While the King and the people were assembled to witness the strangers and talk with them, one of his men accidentally discharged a gun which he was firing for the amusement of the natives, and the bullet passed through the body of one of the tribe, killing him instantly. It also entered a hut near by and killed the sister of the Queen. It was in vain that he attempted to explain to them that it was an accident; they would not believe it, and immediately made preparations for war. Finding all parley useless, the small party made the best preparations they could for the attack, and retreated to the forest, hotly pursued by hundreds of the Ashangos, who let fly their poisoned arrows and spears in every direction. They fought all one day and most of the night till nearly the whole party were wounded, the speaker among the number. Finally, in the darkness of the night and the density of the forest, they succeeded in making their escape, leaving behind them the fruits of months of toil, in the shape of curiosities, that he had collected in his travels. Soon after this the explorer reached the coast, where he found an English vessel ready to sail for London, whose captain kindly offered him a passage, and he arrived in England a year ago the past Winter. From thence he came to this country, and was happy to be once more among the American people, for whose kind reception of him he felt under many obligations.

The German Republican Central Committee.

This Committee met at its headquarters, in the Bowery, last night, for the purpose of electing a President in place of Dr. SCHUETZ, who, previous to the late election for the State Convention, resigned, on account of certain disagreements, the Committee having passed a resolution and an address calling upon the German Republicans to vote against temperance and Sunday law advocates, particularly against HORACE GREELEY, who was considered an advocate of such ordinances. There was a full attendance of delegates, and after a good deal of discussion Dr. MUHR, the first Vice-President, was elected President; Mr. BOMMER was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Dr. MUHR. Mr. HUGO WESENDONK submitted a series of resolutions in reference to the present Excise and Sunday Law, proposing a plan of organization with a view of opposing temperance and Sunday law advocates at the elections. These resolutions were referred to the Committee, to be discussed at the next meeting.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Spring Race Meeting—Third and Concluding Day.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Hoboken race meeting. The attendance was larger than on the two preceding race days, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather in the earlier part of the day. The track had dried up considerably, and was consequently in much better running order than on the first and second days. The steeple chase, owing to the death of DENIS REEDY, which rendered his nomination of *Zigzag* void, did not come off, as only two horses were left in it, and three were required to make a race. In its place a hurdle race match, for $500, between Mr. MIDGELY's ch. g. *Garry Oldis* and Mr. D. F. RYAN's ch. g. *Expect*, dash of one mile over three hurdles, both carrying 120 pounds, was substituted, and it was the first event on the programme. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Expect*, who had finished fourth in the hurdle race on the first day, for which race *Garry Oldis* did not start. The latter was ridden by MIDGELY, and *Expect* by Red Dick.

THE RACE.

Garry Oldis, on the inside, was first off, and led a clear length over the first hurdle, increasing his lead to three lengths on the backstretch. Before they reached the second hurdle *Expect* had closed the gap considerably, and was only a length behind as they went over it. They did not alter their positions up to the third hurdle, which was placed on the lower part of the homestretch, opposite the draw-gate, and which the favorite, *Expect*, knocked down as he went over; *Garry Oldis* having cleared it in good style. The superior speed of *Expect* over the flat was now manifest, for gaining on *Garry* at every stride, he collared and passed him, and won the race by two lengths in 2:14¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was a handicap purse of $500, for three-year olds, dash of a mile, for which Mr. MORRIS started his gray colt by *Eclipse* out of *Starbeam*, carrying 90 pounds, to represent his stable, he having *Egotist* and *Twinkle* also entered. Col. MCDANIELS started his ch. f. by *Planet*, carrying 84 pounds, and keeping his other entry, *Morrissey*, in the stable; and Mr. CAMERON started *Hampton Court*, carrying 100 pounds. The *Eclipse* gray colt was the favorite, owing to the magnificent race he made with *Ripley* on the first day; he brought in one pool $200 to *Hampton Court's* $110, and the *Planet* filly's $95. The latter made the best use of her light weight by jumping off with the lead (MORRIS' colt, ridden by KILPATRICK, getting off badly, and never showing in front,) and although *Hampton Court* pressed her close, he never could get beyond her saddle girths, and in coming up the straight run in, she quitted him, and won a good race by two clear lengths; the favorite being as far behind *Hampton Court*. Time 1:51¾.

THE THIRD RACE

was a selling race for a purse of $300, dash of a mile and three-quarters. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 allowed 7 pounds; if for $500, allowed 14 pounds. The entries were *Ripley*, 4 years, entered for $1,000, and carrying 97 pounds; *Expect*, aged, entered for $500 and carrying 103 pounds; and *Twinkle*, 3 years, entered for $500 and carrying 73 pounds; the rider of the latter, however, was obliged to declare 3 pounds overweight. *Ripley*, from the capital race and quick time made in his race with Mr. MORRIS' gray colt on the opening day of the meeting, when they ran a mile on a tremendously heavy track in 1:51¾, was made a hot favorite, the knowing ones plunging on him with perfect recklessness at any odds. In the pools he sold for $350 to *Twinkle's* $130 and *Expect's* $20, and in the outside betting $100 to $30 was freely offered and taken. Many good judges, remembering the running of *Twinkle* on this track last Fall, when she beat *Redwing* and *Morrissey*, quietly invested their greenbacks on her. *Expect* had no friends, except a few who always buy a low-priced outsider in expectation of something turning up. They got off together, the start being from the three-quarter mile pole, and as they went past the judges' stand the first time, *Twinkle* was half a length in front. At the quarter pole they were all together, and a sheet would have covered the three as they swept along the backstretch, past the half mile pole, and along the third quarter, where *Expect* fell back beaten. Turning into the homestretch, it was seen that *Twinkle* bore the scarlet jacket of Mr. MORRIS in the van, and stalling off every effort of *Ripley* to reach him, she galloped home a winner by two lengths in 2:21¾. The winner was sold after the race by Dr. UNDERWOOD, in accordance with the conditions of the race, by public auction, and was bought by Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL for $560, with all her engagements.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a purse of $200 for beaten horses, one mile and a quarter. Horses beaten once allowed seven pounds; those beaten twice allowed ten pounds. Col. MCDANIEL's black f. by *Eclipse*, dam by *Greek Slave*, 4 years, and E. V. SNEDIKER's b. c. by *Slasher*, dam by *Trustee*, 3 years, started; the former carrying 94 pounds and the latter 80 pounds. Odds were betted on the black filly, $100 to $80 being the current price, and after a splendid and most exciting finish, in which she seemed beaten half way up the stretch, but came again with wonderful gameness and won on the post by a neck. Time, 2:23¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race. Matched premium of $500. One mile over three hurdles, to carry 120 lbs.

Mr. D. F. Ryan's ch. g. Expect, by second Boston, aged 1
Mr. Midgley's ch. g. Garioldis, aged 2

SECOND RACE—Handicap premium of $500, for three-year olds, dash of a mile; $250 entrance.

Time 2:14¼.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Planet, out of Carolina by Regent, 84 pounds 1
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, dam Durundanna, 100 pounds 2
F. Morris' g. c. by Eclipse out of Fidelity, by imp. Glencoe, 100 pounds 3
Mr. F. Morris' b. f. Twinkle, by Eclipse, out of Harbeam by imp. Glencoe, 97 pounds ..... dr.
F. Morris' b. f. Egotist, by Eclipse, out of Vanity by Revenue, 100 pounds ..... dr.
D. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 95 pounds ..... dr.

Time—1:51¾.

THIRD RACE—Selling premium of $300, for all ages; one and a quarter miles. The highest entry $1,500; $1,000 allowed seven pounds; $500 allowed fourteen pounds. Winner to be sold under usual conditions.

F. Morris' b. f. Twinkle, by Eclipse, out of Harbeam, by imp. Glencoe, 3 years, $500 1
Col. D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, by Jeff. Davis, out of Nina by Boston, 4 years, $1,000 2
Mr. D. F. Ryan's ch. g. Expect, by Second Boston, aged, $500 3

Time—2:21¾.

FOURTH RACE—Closing premium of $200. All ages. For beaten horses at this meeting. One and a quarter miles. Horses beaten once allowed 7 lbs.; those beaten twice allowed 10 lbs. Ten per cent. entrance.

Col. D. McDaniel's blk. f. by imp. Eclipse, out of Greek Slave by imp. Glencoe, 4 years 1
Mr. E. V. Snedecker's b. c. by Slasher, dam by imp. Trustee, 3 years 2

Time—2:23¾.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Morning and Afternoon Sessions Yesterday.

Pursuant to adjournment, Synod was convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. In the absence of the Moderator, Rev. Dr. BRATTON, Rev. THOMAS JOHNSTON was called to the chair and offered prayer. The minutes of the previous session were then read and adopted, and the regular proceedings of the day commenced.

On motion, Rev. N. WOODSIDE and Rev. Drs. DAVID STEELE and CRAWFORD were assigned seats in Synod as consultative members.

A document from the Commissioner of the Free Church of Scotland, embodying wishes for the prosperity of Synod, was received and ordered on file.

The Moderator then announced the names of a number of appointees to fill vacancies on different Standing Committees, Rev. DAVID HERRON being added to the Committee on Union.

Dr. CRAWFORD presented a petition to the Synod showing that a request preferred by him to the Philadelphia Presbytery for a certificate of dismissal and recommendation, to enable him to join the Northern Dispensary in this State, had not been granted, and praying the Synod to direct the Philadelphia Presbytery to accord the same. Several motions *pro* and *con* the course of action proposed by Dr. CRAWFORD having been offered and rejected, it was finally decided that the Synod should instruct the Philadelphia Presbytery to accede to the request if Dr. CRAWFORD pressed it.

Several reports from different Presbyteries were read and accepted. As the report from the Chicago Presbytery set forth that a great increase of drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking was observable throughout the country, the Moderator was instructed to appoint a special committee on the subject.

Rev. W. T. WYLIE then offered a prayer embodying suggestions for the uniting of the branches of the Presbyterian Church, without interference with the mode of psalmody adopted by each. After a lengthy debate upon the course of action to be taken in reference to this document, a further consideration of the subject was postponed. An adjournment was then had.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod was reconvened at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to accept the report of the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The report of the delegates to the General Assembly of the Old School Reformed Presbyterian Church was then read and adopted.

Rev. J. R. W. SLOAN presented his credentials as a delegate of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was received a member.

The question of referring Rev. Mr. WYLIE's paper on union to a Committee, was then reconsidered, and an amendment to the original motion, implying that the Special Committee having charge of the matter was not to take action, was offered and rejected. The affair was finally referred to the Committee on Union, with the understanding, however, that that body was to take no action upon the subject without consulting Synod.

The Moderator then announced the appointment of Rev. W. T. WYLEY, Rev. D. C. COOPER and Rev. J. F. HILL, as a Committee to investigate the subjects of intemperance and Sabbath-breaking.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises next tendered its report, in which it was suggested that one-half hour of each future morning session of Synod be devoted to religious exercises and free conference. In the report, the following subjects were offered for discussion during the holding of Synod:

Saturday—"How may those who love the Lord's Day spend their time most profitably?"

Monday—"How may those who walk with God be kept unspotted by the world during the secular days of the week?"

Tuesday—"How should the weekly prayer-meeting be conducted so as to secure the attendance and coöperation of the largest number?"

Wednesday—"How should the Sabbath-school be organized and carried on so as best to fulfill its mission in the Church and in the world?"

Subsequent to the adoption of this report, Synod adjourned.

The Convention of Clergymen at the Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street.

The Convention to secure certain religious amendments to the Constitution of the United States, assembled in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. M'ELROY's) on Thursday evening, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. DOUGLASS, D. D., of Pittsburgh. Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, pastor of the church, presided, and Rev. T. P. STEVENSON, of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary.

Resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE and J. ALEXANDER, Esq., and addresses were made in support of them by Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, and Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, of Newark, N. J.

At the conclusion of the discussion on the resolutions, it was proposed to adjourn till Friday morning for further action upon them.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

At the session held yesterday morning the terms of the resolutions were again discussed, amended and adopted to read as follows:

Whereas, It is a most certain truth, received by all denominations of Christians, that Almighty God is the ultimate source of all authority and power in civil government, and that his moral laws are of supreme authority in all national as well as individual life and affairs; and,

Whereas, Nations as such are under his moral government and responsible to him, and are rewarded and punished according to their moral conduct as nations; and

Whereas, In the character and profession of the vast majority of our citizens, as well as in many elements of our governmental organization, we are a Christian nation, and therefore have an inalienable right, and are under the most sacred obligations to govern the nation in a Christian manner; and

Whereas, We as a nation have experienced throughout our whole history, but especially during the late civil war, the most signal manifestations of God's providential mercy, as well as of his just displeasure for our national sins: therefore,

Resolved, That our duty and gratitude to Almighty God as our national governor, protector and preserver, and our need of securing his favor and of averting his displeasure, require that we distinctly and explicitly acknowledge Him, His Son, as the Ruler among the nations, and the authority of His Word in the great charter of our national existence and powers—the fundamental and organic law of the land.

Resolved, That in this acknowledgment, no expression should be admitted which would recognize any of the distinctions among the various denominations of those who call themselves Christians.

Resolved, That such an amendment of our national Constitution implies no more than the exercise of the inalienable right of a Christian people to acknowledge its God and preserver, and would do no injustice to those individuals among us who are the enemies of the Christian religion, and who claim the right to prohibit the nation from all religious worship; who cannot be satisfied without abolishing all laws for the observance of the Christian Sabbath, and banishing all religious worship and chaplains from our legislative assemblies, army and navy.

Resolved, That in our judgment, in order to effect such an amendment of the Constitution, nothing more is really needed than to arouse public attention to its paramount importance and necessity.

The Convention appointed Dr. MCILVAINE to lay these resolutions before the approaching Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York, and to urge them as opportunity might offer.

The present officers of the National Association were continued for the ensuing year.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING IN OPPOSITION TO THE EXCISE LAW.—A meeting of the German citizens opposed to the Excise Law was held at the Military Garden in Joralemon-street last evening. The attendance was very slim, the reporters present constituting at least half of the audience. Mr. JOSEPH H. STRAUSS presided. He made a few opening remarks, in which he alluded to the paucity of numbers, but thought that a few were better than none, and that a few might have as much influence as a multitude. He made allusion to mosquitoes and other blood-suckers, which he compared to the Excise Commissioners, who took the substance from those under their power, and contended that if the Excise Law cannot be repealed it should at least be modified. Hon. PATRICK KEADY was called for but did not respond. Mr. HENRY MEYENBERG addressed the few present in opposition to the law—praised Judge MORRIS for his sentiments expressed at a previous meeting, and for the letter written to Mr. BLISS, the Counsel of the Board of Excise. He condemned the law as wrong in principle, it kept the workingmen confined to his house on the only day he had any opportunity for recreation, and speaking of the money paid for licenses he intimated quite plainly that it was spent for other purposes than intended. He alluded to Commissioner ACTON, who, in answer to an appeal for a license, refused to grant it, on the ground that the man applying for license had demanded a jury trial and was acquitted. He stated that all who were tried by jury in Kings County were acquitted. He was subsequently convinced that he was wrong, and granted the license applied for. In conclusion, he urged his hearers not to vote for any man who did not take an active part in resisting this odious law. The meeting adjourned after Mr. MEYENBERG's speech, subject to the call of the Chair.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. JOHN H. REED, in Broadway, East New-York, was feloniously entered about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The noise made by the operator awakened Mr. REED, who went to a neighbor's, named JEWELL, and, procuring his aid, they arrested the perpetrator, who gave his name as HENRY SMITH. On being brought before Justice CORNWELL he was identified as a prominent musician, named LOUIS HOSMEYER. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.....The residence of Mr. JAMES C. LOWBER, in Classon-avenue, near DeKalb, was feloniously entered on Thursday night and robbed of a number of articles valued at $175. Mr. LOWBER saw the thief, and, seizing his pistol, was about firing, when his wife caught his arm, and the weapon was not discharged. Officers DE CLUE and HICKEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, subsequently arrested two men named RICHARD REILLY and THOMAS SMITH on suspicion. They were taken before Justice MOREHOUSE and committed to await examination. A portion of the stolen property was found in a neighboring vacant lot.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Poughkeepsie, Judges LOTT, BARNARD and GILBERT present, the following gentlemen were on Thursday admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law: Obed. Wheeler, C. W. Nasson, Asa W. Parker, J. A. Lockwood, John O. Stevens, Wm. A. Smith, J. L. Williams, S. Webb, E. M. Cullen, A. W. Baily, F. G. Smalley, G. M. Ball, N. Baker, W. M. Dame, J. H. Bennett, W. W. Pearson, H. Graves, Saml. Marsh, Jr., H. C. Millspaugh, G. H. Wardrop, H. C. McKeown, J. C. Hubbard, D. E. Pope, J. R. Kahn, L. P. Riley.

MINOR ITEMS.—Mrs. MARY P. CHAMBERS, aged 35 years died at the residence of her parents, No. 56 West Baltic-street, on Tuesday night last, from an overdose of *nux vomica*, put up by mistake at the drug-store of H. H. DICKINSON, corner of Montague and Hicks streets. Two of the clerks were taken into custody by direction of Coroner LYNCH, to await an investigation into the circumstances of the case....Officer SCOTT, of the Forty-first Precinct, found in front of No. 157 Front-street, on Thursday evening, a female infant, about one month old, which he took to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. Subsequently a woman named MARY JANE CARSON, residing at No. 56 Adams-street, called and claimed the child. She stated that she had left it with Mrs. ELIZABETH HAGGERTY, whose husband, she alleges, is its father....BERNARD TOOLE, a laborer, employed in Prospect Park, was seriously injured on Thursday, by the caving of an embankment. One of his shoulders was dislocated. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.....WILLIAM WALSH, aged 5 years, residing at No. 97 Gold-street, while playing on a cart in front of his parents' residence, on Thursday, fell upon the pavement and sustained a fracture of his left arm.....In the case of the shooting of JAMES P. MALONE by WM. FONDELL, on the Cobb Dock, at the Navy Yard, on Sunday last, the Coroner's jury found a verdict exonerating FONDELL from all blame—the occurrence being proved to be accidental.....EDWARD G. BATES was brought before Justice DUNNE yesterday on several charges of obtaining property by false representations from different parties in this city and New-York. He was held for examination.....Rev. Dr. NATHANIEL WEST, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, sailed for Europe in the steamship *Persia* on Wednesday. He goes as a delegate from the Presbyterian Church, O. S., to the General Assemblies of Scotland and Ireland.

THE STABLEMEN'S STRIKE.—The strike of the stablemen has apparently come to an end. At the stables of the Third and Eighth avenues and Broadway lines the men have returned to work, and at the Sixth-avenue line stables they are ready to do so, but where the officers have been able to obtain good men in the places of the strikers they have refused to reinstate the latter. At the Second-avenue stables, where trouble was anticipated, from the fact that it was feared that the strikers would attempt to interfere with the new employes in the performance of their duties, nothing of the kind has been attempted, and all was quiet there yesterday.

HUMAN SKULL FOUND.—While JOHN D. STEWART was repairing a fence at No. 130 White-street yesterday, he found a human skull, buried in lime, a few inches below the surface. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an investigation.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 17.

FLOUR less active but unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring, $16 for Red Winter, $17 for White, $18 for double Extra. RYE FLOUR $9. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; sales of 1,200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $3; 1,500 bushels Canada Spring at $3 10; 800 do. at $3 10, and 400 bushels Common White Canada at $3 40. CORN quiet and held at $1 12@$1 25 for new Mixed and old Yellow Western. BARLEY scarce and quiet at about $1 36 for choice Canadian. OATS quiet; sales of 400 bushels State as 82c.; Canadian was offered at 80c., afloat. RYE was held at $1 70, afloat, for Canadian, without sales. PEAS dull. CORN MEAL, $2 75 per 100 lb. sacks, and $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40, and Middlings, $42@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Peas, 10c.; Corn, 8c, to New-York. Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 50 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 46c.; to New-York by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—20,750 bushels of Wheat; 5,800 bushels Oats, No canal shipments.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 17.

FLOUR quiet but unchanged. WHEAT firm at an advance of 7c.@8c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 87; No. 2 at $2 70, closing at the outside. CORN quiet at $1 for No. 1, and 92c.@92½c. for No. 2. OATS less active at 69c.@70c. for No. 2. RYE fairly active at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 51@$1 53 for No. 1, and $1 45@$1 50 for No. 2. BARLEY 93c. for No. 2 in store. PROVISIONS nominal. CATTLE quiet at $7 75@$8 for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 5c.@10c.; sales at $6@$6 05 for common to best grades. CATTLE moderately active for best; sales at $7 50@$7 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,600 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 17.

COFFEE—Prime Rio scarce and in demand; sales 2,500 bags late yesterday, on private terms. COTTON in fair demand, but held above buyers' views; Middling Uplands, 27½c.@28c. FLOUR inactive and declined 50c. WHEAT dull and nominal, and 10c.@15c. lower, except on strictly choice Maryland, which is very scarce. CORN in improved demand, and 2c.@3c. better; Prime White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 13@$1 16; Mixed Western, $1 07@$1 08. OATS 1c.@2c. lower; sales at 76c.@77c. RYE better; sales at $1 45@$1 50. SUGAR firm at 10⅞c.@10¾c. for fair to prime Refining. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. BULK SHOULDERS, 8⅞c.@9c.; Rib Sides, 10½c. loose and 10¾c. packed. MESS PORK $23 50@$23 75. LARD—Western, 13½c.; City, 13c. WHISKY steady at 30c. in bond.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales of four car loads of White Canada at $3 50@$3 55; one car of Canada Spring at $3 10. CORN irregular, and buyers are holding off; sales of 22,000 bushels Old Mixed Western, to arrive, at $1 15; 75,000 bushels White Western at $1 05; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western Mixed at $1 10; 7,000 bushels New Yellow Western at $1 10, and 6,000 bushels do. in car lots, at $1 16, closing firm. OATS active and firm; sales of 20,000 bushels Western at 78¾c.@79c.; 30,000 bushels Ohio, part to arrive, at 80c. BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK quiet and without a quotable variation. HIGHWINES nominally, $2 23. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—10c. on Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 17.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales 2,800 bales; Low Middling 25c. Receipts of the week 4,800 bales, against 4,590 bales for the same time last week; exports for the same time, 19,109 bales; stock on hand, 115,547 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull with no sales; Superfine is quoted at $12 75. CORN is firm and in good demand; Yellow Mixed, $1 30@$1 32½; White, $1 35. OATS quiet, firm and unchanged. PORK is very dull; Mess, $24 37@$24 50. BACON is in good jobbing demand at full prices; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. LARD dull and offered in tierces at 13¼c.@14¼c. COFFEE is in fair demand at 17¾c.@18¾c. Gold, 135¾. Sterling Exchange, 46c.@49½c. New-York Sight Exchange, par@¼ ℔ cent. discount.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 17.

TOBACCO—Bright Leaf is in demand and higher at $18@$30; other grades are steady and unchanged. COTTON advancing; sales at 24c. for Middling. FLOUR declined 50c.@$1 for Superfine and lower grades; Extras have advanced 15c. over the prices three days ago, but all prices closed drooping; sales at $8@$10 50 for Spring and Fall Superfine; $12@$15 for Extra; $3 25@$17 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT flat; prime Spring, $2 60; do. Fall, $3 15@$3 35. CORN, $1 07@$1 17, the latter for very choice. OATS, 81c. BARLEY and RYE dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $22 50@$22 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. LARD quiet, but in demand for choice at 12¾c., but was held at 12½. WHISKY, in bond, unsettled at 27c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and nominal; the receipts were light and the stock is small. BARLEY steady; No. 1, in the elevator, 94c.@95c. OATS 74c. in the elevator. RYE firmer at $1 70. WHISKY was held at 32c., in bond. PROVISIONS quiet but unchanged. MESS PORK $22 50. BULK MEATS 8c.@10c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides and 12c. for Clear Sides. LARD 12¾c. BUTTER 25c.@27c. CHEESE dull at 12c.@14c. for new. GROCERIES steady. LINSEED OIL $1 45@$1 46. Gold 136⅝, buying. Exchange steady. Money quiet at 8@10 ℔ cent. discount.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 17.

Sales of 250 hhds. Leaf TOBACCO at full rates; light lugs at $3; Hart County Leaf, $40. Superfine FLOUR dull at $10@$11. WHEAT—Red Winter, $2 95. CORN—White, shelled, $1 10; delivered; on the ear, in bulk, 85c. OATS 81c.@82c. in bulk. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. LARD, in tierces, 12¾c. RAW WHISKY unsettled at $2 22@$2 23, free.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $2 92; No. 2 at $2 85; No. 3 at $2 64@$2 65. OATS advancing; sales at 72c. for No. 1, and 71½c.@72c. for No. 2. CORN dull but firm at 98c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels do. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 17.

COTTON quiet at 25c.@26c.; receipts, 193 bales; exports, 225 bales; receipts of the week, 1,181 bales; exports, 3,300 bales; stock on hand, 16,500 bales. CORN dull at $1 28@$1 30. PORK, $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. LARD, 13½c. FLOUR, $9 50.

TOLEDO, Friday, May 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN opened at an advance of 3c., but it was partially lost; sales at $1 10 for No. 1 and $1 02 for No. 2, and closed at $1 08@$1 09 bid for No. 1.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, May 17.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 800 bales; receipts 297 bales; Middling, 25c.; sales of the week 3,230 bales; receipts 1,557 bales; exports 1,487 bales; stock on hand 33,245 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, May 17.

COTTON steady; Middling, 27c.@27½c.; sales 200 bales; receipts, 450 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,600 bales; exports, 4,900 bales; stock on hand, 5,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 17.

COTTON opened firm but closed easier; sales, 230 bales; receipts, 108 bales; Middling, 25c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, May 17.

COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 26½c. Only a small business was done; receipts, 500 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, May 17.

COTTON quiet at 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 55c. RESIN quiet at $2 70@$6.

[Advertisement.]
DO JUSTICE TO NATURE.
It is ingratitude to Nature not to preserve and keep in splendid order a good set of teeth. Nothing can be easier. All that is needed is to brush them briskly night and morning with purifying SOZODONT. It will make the mouth a perfumed palace.

[Advertisement.]
DRESS SHIRTS
On hand and to order.
Best fitting, Best finished, and at lowest prices.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,
Broadway, 5th-av., 22d-st., and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
E. HOLMES, No. 201 BROADWAY.
DEAR SIR: I consider your Burglar Alarm Telegraph one of the most indispensible comforts in housekeeping, and would not be without it for five times its cost.
Yours truly, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Banker, Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]
An American in Paris was recently wrongfully arrested by the police. He gave his banker's name, he gave the Masonic sign of address; all in vain. To prison he was going, when his hat fell off. In an instant he was released, with an apology. The lynx-eyed gendarme saw within the magic name of KNOX, hatter, of Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. By that token (such is Knox's world-wide fame) he knew its owner was a gentleman, not only of taste, but of honor.

[Advertisement.]
A tremendous reduction in the prices of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, Embroidered Piano Covers, Window Shades; Oil-cloths at 50c. to $1 per yard; White and Checked Mattings at 25c. to 50c. per yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atlantic	May 6	Bremen	New-York
Pennsylvania	May 8	Liverpool	New-York
Europe	May 9	Havre	New-York
Manhattan	May 10	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 11	Liverpool	Boston
FOR EUROPE.			
City of New-York	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
Chicago	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	May 18	New-York	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	May 18	New-York	Havre
Hammonia	May 18	New-York	Hamburg
Northern Light	May 18	New-York	Bremen
China	May 22	Boston	Liverpool
New-York	May 23	New-York	Bremen
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
Corsica	May 18	Havana, via Nassau.	
Geo. Washington	May 18	New-Orleans	
Monterey	May 18	New-Orleans	
San Jacinto	May 18	Savannah	
Nevada	May 20	California	
Arizona	May 21	California	
South America	May 22	Rio de Janeiro	
Columbia	May 23	Havana	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close to-day as follows:

Via Southampton and Hamburg, per *Hammonia*, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 12 M.

Via Queenstown, per *City of New-York*, (Pier No. 45 North River,) at 10:30 A. M.

Via Brest, per *Ville de Paris*, (Pier No. 50 North River,) at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and Nassau, per *Corsica*, (Jersey City,) close to-day at 10 A. M.

On Monday next, mails for Nicaragua, C. A., per *Nevada*, (Pier No. 29 North River,) close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 17.—*In steamship England, from Liverpool*—Leon C. Sands, Mrs. Agnes Jonas and 3 children, Mr. Lawlor, John C. Brien, Mr. Hamberger, Rev. N. Ewing, J. P. Douse, Mrs. Douse, and 667 in the steerage.

MAY 17.—*In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans*—Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Thornton and child, Miss Merrie, Miss A. Murphy, Jas. Kayhman, J. Walch, M. Arghunstin, G. S. Greeno, P. Stochd, J. Cestrovich, Z. Nallesasswitz, M. Ooldman, Miss F. Wolf, M. Rochester and wife, W. R. Floyd, C. C. Spencer, Miss J. B. Camden, Miss N. Porolis, D. J. Campbell, Mrs. Hyams, Miss Hyams, H. Hyams, D. Hyams, Miss S. N. Todd, Miss B. Todd, Wm. McCullock, N. F. Rogers.

MAY 17.—*In steamship Leo, from Savannah*—Mrs. H. Gouy, child and servant, Miss Mary C. Goudy, George and Marion Gowdy, Mrs. J. S. Kirkland, R. M. S. Kirkland, Miss J. Hendrickson, Miss Labousier, Mrs. S. P. Edmonds, child and servant, H. Edmonds, Mrs. H. F. Fitch, 3 children and servant, G. A. Sherlock, Mrs. Alberta, Miss Alberta, Mrs. E. Robinson, Mrs. G. St. Clair, J. Hafer, B. G. Couzens, Mrs. M. H. Hopkins, Mark Hopkins, Mrs. J. Brooks, Miss Brooks, H. Center, D. L. Wiley, J. T. Gray, W. King, John Schomberg, E. S. S. Shorter, J. C. Russell, J. Jones, J. Cohen, Miss Katie Lone, A. Joseph, R. B. Wren, Mrs. Banks, W. E. Banks, M. Timmons, Thos. A. Cushman, Mrs. Dowling, Miss Golding, Jule Gaytt, C. M. Pickering, Chas. Miller, Wm. Ferguson, F. P. Coster, Otto Geritz, Miss E. Loney, Miss M. Hennifin, George Nichols, J. W. Cooke, and 10 steerage.

In steamship Virginia, from Vera Cruz—Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and 2 children, Mr. Foster, Mr. Love, Mr. Rutledge, F. Markoe, Mr. Wilidenborner, Mr. Clement, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Espert, Mr. Halister, Mr. Meunier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon rises.. 7 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 57 | Gov. Island. 8 7 | Hell Gate... 9 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Ship Alexander, (Swed.,) Alnifelt, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark H. A. Stephenson, Knowles, Darien, Ga., Smith & Dunn.
Schrs. Bay State, Bassett, Boston, Rackett & Taylor; Geo. Washington, Peck, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor.
Sloop Report, Step, New-Bedford, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool May 1 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 667 passengers to F. W. Hurst. Was detained at Queenstown by thick fog. May 4, lat 50 50, lon. 14 36, passed three French war ships in company, bound east. May 5, lat. 50, lon. 20 59, passed ship Kelvin, bound west. May 14, lat. 41 06, lon. 60 01, passed steamship Tuetonia, bound east. May 17, at 9 A. M., off Fire Island, passed ship Plymouth Rock from London for New-York. The England had westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 11th inst., 8 A. M. and Southwest Pass 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Deaken, Vera Cruz May 4, Sisal 7th, and Havana 11th inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Turner.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Off Savannah Bar at 7 P. M., saw steamship San Salvador bound in. 15th, 5 A. M., 15 miles north of Hatteras, saw steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah. 16th, 1 A. M., off the Delaware, steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, April 28, with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co. May 7, lat. 25 07, lon. 83 44, had a heavy gale from W. S. W. to W. N. W., and while lying to under close reefed maintopsail, stove bulwarks, started deck load, &c. May 3, lat. 21 03, lon. 84, spoke schr. Omaha, from Cienfuegas for New-York, 7 days out. May 4, lat. 22 08, lon. 85, saw bark Claretta from Trinidad for New-York, 6 days out. May 9, off Cape Florida, was in company with British schr. R. W. Godfrey, bound northward.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda, 6 days, with produce and passengers to J. N. Harvey. The British brig Prince of Wales, from Galveston for Liverpool, arrived 9th inst., with loss of spars and sails.

Bark D. H. Watjen, (Brem.,) Deitjen, Bremen 34 ds., with mdse. and 536 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Had six births and one death among the passengers. April 30, lat 32 49, lon. 48, spoke bark Margaret, from Glasgow for Dalhousie; same day spoke bark Maggie Hammond, bound east.

Bark Excelsior, (of Sunderland,) Atkinson, Sunderland March 28, via Stromness April 12, with coal to De Vertu, Marsh & McCully. May 13, was in company with several large ships bound west.

Bark Cienfuegas, Kehe, Cienfuegas, 18 days, with sugar to Ponvert & Co. Sld. in company with schr. Ontara.

Bark Margaret Blanca, Hooper, Antwerp, 55 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Arthur Kinsman, (of Portland,) Means, Matanzas, 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Atlas, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Montevideo 63 ds., with hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton. May 1, lat. 23 16, lon. 63, spoke whaling bark Ohio, (of New-Bedford,) from Dominica, cruising; 8th inst., lat. 28 30, lon. 69 30, spoke schr. E. A. Bartell, (of Philadelphia,) bound south.

Brig Sophie, (of Cherryfield,) Strout, Darien 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. George Parker, (Br.,) Agilvie, Port William, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, Cowan, of and from Bermuda, 9 ds., with produce to Gardner & Tynes.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Hannah Martin, Boston.
Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Alexandria for Boston.
Schr. Alma Odlin, Franks, Elizabethport for Saco.
Schr. A. J. Russell, Hotchkiss, Elizabethport for Middletown.
Schr. E. H. Nash, Perry, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr. S. T. Baker, Brewster, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. Mayo, —, Rondout, with cement, for Boston.
Schr. Jonathan Cohn, —, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from Mobile for Wilmington, Del.; schr. D. B. Warner, from New-York.

Sld. ship Mary Ogden, for Liverpool; steamer Manhattan for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.—Arr. off Cape Henry, ship Emily Flynn, Callao, for New-York; brig Springbok, West Indies, for Baltimore.

BOSTON, May 17.—Arr. steamer Equator, from New-York; steamships Palmyra, New-Orleans; Glaucus, New-York; brigs Jessie Rhymas, from Cardenas; Dudley, Sagua; schrs. Mary McKee, from Mobile; Ella L. Trofethen, Havana.

Below, brigs Robert Wing, from Africa; Aquidneck, Matanzas.

WOODS HOLE, May 17, 10 A. M.—The steamer Palmyra, from New-Orleans for Boston, is passing by.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Arr. brig Eolus, (Br.,) Messina; schrs. Sarah Watson, Cienfuegos; John Johnson, do.

Spoken on the 16th ult., bark Oliver, from Savannah for Cadiz, 2 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba April 28, bark G. W Horton, Butler, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Monica, Miller, for Philadelphia, do.; Tally Ho, for New-York, do; schrs. Conservative, Boyd, do. do.; Jonas Smith, Nichols, do. do.; Ellis Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, do.; Mary E. Smith, Smith, dischg.

At Bermuda, May 8, bark W. H. Shaler, (of Salem,) Marshall, whaler, from a cruise; had 170 bbls. oil.

THE GREAT
UNITED STATES
TEA WAREHOUSE,
NO. 30 VESEY-ST.,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,
On the same block as the Astor House,
have just received an invoice of the Shantung Moyoune, Young Hyson, and the Kiangski Oolong Teas. These are the finest teas of China, and take their names from the districts in which they are grown. They are used almost exclusively by the Imperial Court and high State officers, and are put up in China in one pound packages in the unique and beautiful style of the flowery kingdom. We sell them in the original packages, the Hyson at $1 60 per pound, and the Oolong at $1 30. They are the first that have reached this market, and can be procured only at our store.

We are selling one of the finest and freshest stocks of Teas in this City at cargo prices, thus saving to families from 50 cents to $1 per pound.

OOLONG (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best.
MIXED (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, best.
YOUNG HYSON (Green,) 60c., 70., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, best.
IMPERIAL (Green,) 90c., $1, $1 25.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black,) 70., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 20, best.
JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 25 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, $1 50 per pound.

COFFEES.
We make a specialty of our Ground Coffees, and take great pains in our selections to please our customers in regard to strength and flavor. We strongly recommend our
ROYAL CLUB COFFEE,
sold at 35 cents per pound, as a reliable and excellent Coffee, and guarantee it to give the best of satisfaction.
GROUND COFFEES, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c. best, 40c. per pound.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, Vanilla Beans, choice quality, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000
HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
ALSO,
THE SHIP GEORGE SHOTTON
HAS ARRIVED WITH
12,000
HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST FOOCHOW OOLONG TEAS,
TO
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST., N. Y.

CLOTHING
20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,
AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY, Opposite 6th-st.
ALL WOOL SUITS,
$18, $20, $25 and $35.
BUSINESS COATS,
$10, $12, $14, $16 TO $25.
CASSIMERE PANTS,
$4, $5, $6, $7 TO $12.

MAY, 1867.
DEVLIN & CO.
WILL OPEN THE SEASON WITH A SUPERB STOCK OF
ELEGANT CLOTHING.
Call and examine before purchasing. Prices low.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

1867.
SPRING FASHIONS.
SEE THE NEW EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL.
Also, all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPES in the "PRIDE OF THE WORLD," "PARIS TRAIL," and ALL OTHERS of our POPULAR STYLES. The QUESTION SETTLED by the FASHION MAGAZINES in FAVOR of J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRTS.
THEY are the MOST DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the MOST GRACEFUL and Elegant Skirt MADE in the world. Each Hoop is composed of TWO FINELY-TEMPERED Steel Springs, braided tightly and FIRMLY TOGETHER, thus FORMING the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their Graceful and Perfect SHAPE where two or three ORDINARY Skirts have been CAST ASIDE as USELESS.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in the UNITED STATES and in MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.
ALSO, AT WHOLESALE, by LEADING JOBBERS.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry,
ONE OF THE
OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS,
And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York and by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 333, May 17, 1867.
48, 24, 73, 45, 6, 12, 56, 39, 68, 8, 55, 1.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 334, May 17, 1867.
66, 54, 42, 11, 29, 17, 15, 1, 65, 16, 25, 57, 35.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 257, May 17, 1867.
15, 27, 60, 75, 33, 34, 2, 42, 7, 51, 21, 62.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 258, May 17, 1867.
74, 39, 12, 60, 1, 23, 33, 57, 42, 45, 56, 76, 68.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 140, May 17, 1867.
36, 12, 73, 16, 58, 52, 30, 10, 44, 70, 64.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 141, May 17, 1867.
53, 50, 19, 18, 60, 43, 14, 49, 76, 41, 5, 24, 69.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 150, May 17, 1867.
7, 58, 44, 62, 55, 75, 58, 76, 42, 15, 52.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 151, May 17, 1867.
29, 66, 17, 8, 39, 7, 11, 43, 68, 51, 76, 73, 56.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
MCINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.